



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.  
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bependingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend.  
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1815.

[NO. 160.]

## Publication.

WITH reference to the Publication under date the 1st of February 1815, and to the Code of Rules and Regulations for levying duties on Commerce there, in ordered to take effect and be in force from and after the 1st of May next. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been this day pleased to approve Conditions No. 1, 2, 3, 4, of the Opium Farm throughout this Island and Madura, for the year 1815-16, and Public Notice is hereby given that the said Conditions will take effect and be in force, in the same manner as the Custom-house Rules and Regulations, from and after the 1st of May next.

Copies of these Conditions will be exposed for general information in the Office of the Revenue Committee at Batavia, and in the Offices of the Residents of Districts and Collectors of Customs respectively.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,  
18th March, 1815.

## Publikatie.

ALS een gevolg van de Publikatie van den 1ste February van dit Jaar, en het Reglement op de heffing van geregtigheden op den handel, hetwelk daarin gezegd wordt van en met primo Mei aansaande te zullen worden, heeft den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade bepaald, herden goed te keuren de Conditien No. 1, 2, 3, 4, voor de Amphioen Pakt op de Eilanden Java en Madura, voor het Jaar 1815-16 — Aan een iegelyk wordt hiernaevens kennis gegeven dat gemelde Conditien in zelve volgen als het Reglement op de geregtigheden, zal beginnen te werken van en met den 1ste Mei van dit Jaar.

Afschriften van deeze Conditien zullen ter Inspectie leggen ten Kantore van het Revenue Kommitte te Batavia, en in de respectieve Bureau's van de Residenten der Districten en de Kollekteurs der in- en-uitgaande regten. Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretaris van het Govt.

BATAVIA,  
den 13de Maart, 1815.

## Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Farm of OPIUM at Batavia will be Sold by the Revenue Committee by Public Auction at the Stad-house, Batavia, on the 15th of April next at 10 o'clock.

The highest bidder to be the Buyer; and the Farm to commence on the 1st May 1815, and end on the 30th April 1816.

The Farmer will supply himself with Opium in such manner as he may deem most advantageous; and will retail the prepared drug at fixed and specified shops.

The further and particular Conditions of the Sale may be seen on application at the Offices of the Revenue Committee and the Collector after the 25th Instant; — and Translated Copies thereof are ordered to be made for general information.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,  
13th March, 1815.

## Advertentie.

HIERNEVENS wordt bekend gemaakt dat de Jaarlyksche AMPHIOEN PAGT van Batavia door het Revenue Kommitte Publiek zal verkocht worden ten Stad. huise aldaar, op den 15de April aanstaande ten 10 uren voor de middag.

De Pakt zal verkocht worden aan de meest.

biedende, en zal beginnen van en met den 1ste Mei 1815, en eindigen op en met den 30ste April 1816.

De Pagter zal zich van Amphioen op de voor hem voordeeligste wyze kunnen voorzien, en zal het toebereide houlsap moeten verkopen in bepaalde en gespecificeerde kisten.

De overige en meer byzondere voorwaarden der verkoping zyn te zien op de Kantoren van het Revenue Kommitte en de Koll-keur der in- en-uitgaande Regten na den 25ste dezer, en behoortlyke vertalingen van deselve zullen tot meer algemeen narijt vervaardigd worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretaris van het Govt.

BATAVIA,  
den 13de Maart, 1815.

## Advertisement.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, at the Stad-house, Batavia, on the 5th April next, part of the CONDEMNED BUILDINGS and GROUND at Ryswick, belonging to Government, as follows:—

- Lot No. 1—The southern Captain's quarters, with Ground attached.
- 2—The northern Captain's quarters, the same as the above.
- 3—Two Subaltern's quarters.
- 4—Three ditto ditto.
- 5—Two ditto ditto.
- 6—Two ditto ditto.
- 7—Two ditto ditto.
- 8—Two ditto ditto.
- 9—The southern half of the Ground between the river Crocot, and the Officer's quarters with the Buildings thereon.
- 10—The northern half with the Buildings.
- 11—The Grounds situated between the old and new bed of the Crocot river, with the Buildings thereon.
- 12—The old Post House, with the Ground extending from the road to the river Crocot, with the Buildings thereon.

(Signed) C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, Feb. 25, 1815.

Published by order of the Bench of Magistrates.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Secty.

## Advertentie.

OP den 5de April aanstaande zal ten Stadhuise te Batavia, publiek worden opgeveild en verkocht, een gedeelte van de afgekeurde Gouvernements gebouwen en daar toe behorende gronden op Ryswyk verdeeld in perceelen als volgt.

1ste Perceel, de zuidelyke Captains woningen met de daar aan behorende gronden.

2de Perceel, de Noordelyke Captains woningen als voren.

3de Perceel, twee mindere officiers woningen.

4—Drie ditto ditto.

5—Twee ditto ditto.

6—Twee ditto ditto.

7—Twee ditto ditto.

8—Twee ditto ditto.

9de Perceel, de Zuidelyde helft van de grond tusschen de Rivier Crocot en de officiers woningen met de daar op staande gebouwen.

10de Perceel, de Noordelyke helft van de daar op staande gebouwen.

11de Perceel, de grond gelegen tusschen de bedding van de oude en de nieuwe Rivier de Crocot met de daar op staande gebouwen.

12de Perceel, het oude Post-huis met de

grond strekkende van de weg tot aan de Rivier Crocot, en de overige daar op staande gebouwen.

(Getd.) C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van het Govt.

BATAVIA, den 25 Feb. 1815.

Gepubliceerd ter ordonnantie van de Bank van Magistraten.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

## Advertisement.

JAY ERAM, Farmer of Slaughtering Cattle at Batavia, having failed in payment of the instalments of his Farm, agreeable to the conditions of sale, Notice is hereby given, that the said Farm will be sold by Auction by the Revenue Committee, at the Stadhouse, Batavia, on Thursday the 23d instant at 9 o'clock.

## Conditions of Sale.

The purchaser to enter upon the Farm on the 1st of April next, and hold the same under the present Conditions of the Farm for the remaining nine months of the current year 1815.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 9th March 1815.

## Advertisement.

## Sale of Cargo Boats.

NOTICE is hereby given, that several new CARGO BOATS, now lying opposite the Wharf at Batavia, will be Sold by Public Auction on the 29th March next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

## Conditions.

Each Boat to be put up separately, and sold to the highest bidder as she stands—payment to be made in Colonial Currency, and a deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of Sale, and the remainder within one month, otherwise the deposit to be forfeited, and the Boats re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser.

The Boats to be at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, but not to be delivered until a Certificate is received from the Vendue Department that the purchase money has been paid.

The Boats may be viewed and further particulars ascertained on application to the Master Attendant.

## Advertentie.

HIERNEVENS wordt kennis gegeven dat verscheiden nieuwe Vaartuigen tot het Laaden en lossen van Schepen geschikt, tans tegen over de Werf te Batavia leggende, Publiek zullen verkocht worden op den 29ste Maart aanstaande ten 10 uren voor de middag op de volgende

## Voorwaarden.

Elk vaartuig zal afzonderlyk verkocht worden aan den meestbiedenden, zo als het zelve legt, betaalbaar in Papiere Geld;—10 per cent van de Koopschat zal op het oogenblik der verkoping, en het overige binnen een maand na dat tydstop betaald worden, zullende anderszints het deposito verbeurd, en de Vaartuigen ten tweeden male verkocht worden voor risiko van den eersten koper.

Dezelfde zullen leggen voor reekening van de koopers van het oogenblik dat dezelve gemynd zyn, doch zullen niet afgeleverd worden dan na dat een bewys van het Vendu Kantoor is ontvangen, van de betaaling der kooppenningen.

De Vaartuigen kunnen gezien, en informatien dien aangaande erlangd worden op aanvraag aan den Equipage Meester.

## Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag den 20ste Maart, 1815.

VOOR het Huis van de Heer J. de Hoogh, staande aan de oostzyde van de tyger-gragt naast het Kantoor van de Secretaris der Weeskamer, van Paarden Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, een parly Coffy-bonen en Javasche Lywaten, een gedeelte der nalatenschap van wylen den Heer G. Buyskens, zo meede zeven Engelsche Jagt-honden, aangebragt per

Ook zal ten zelfden dage Verkocht worden, voor reekening van J. Malak, Drie Pantjallangs mit dies Zyl en Treil en Amunitie goederen; als—

Een van 30 Coyangs,

Een van 20 Ditto, en

Een Ditto Ditto,

welke dagelyks voor de verkoping te zien zyn aan de Rotterdammer-poort;—als meede Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een groot steene Woonhuis, Combuis, Dispens, Slave Vertrekken, Paarde-stal en Wagen-huis, een Biliart-zaal, beneevens een Speelhuis en een Tuintje, &c., staande en geleezen binnen deze stad aan de oostzyde van de Groote Rivier in 't blok K sub No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 en 20, belend ten oosten de barm langs de Tygers Gragt en de Heer Pauze, ten westen met de Heer J. G. D. Paschen en differente perzoonen, en ten zuiden met de stads binnen barm en differente perzoonen, en ten noorden met evengemelde Heer Pauze en differente Perzoonen — De Breedte en diepte volgens Koophrief van den 8ste July 1813, welke dagelyks ten Vendu-kantoor te zien zyn.

Op Dingsdag den 21ste Maart, 1815.

IN de Gouvernements Pakhuizen, voor reekening van het Gouvernement, volgens het geadvertende by de vorige Gazette.

Op Woensdag den 22ste Maart, 1815.

VOOR het Sterfhuise van wylen den Moor Sesma Loebe, staande agter de Kleine Roca Malacca, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Wagens, Paard- en andere goederen meer, zullende de Preciosas daags voor de Verkoopning voor een ieder ten toon worden gesteld, s'vormiddags van 8 tot 12 uren.

Op Donderdag den 23ste Maart, 1815.

VOOR reekening van het Gouvernement de Bazaar geleezen buiten de Limieten van het Kantonement te Weltevreden, en de Bazaar van Mr. Cornelis, door het Collegie van de Magistrature, volgens Gazette No. 156.

Op Vrydag den 24ste Maart, 1815.

VOOR het geweene Negotiehuise van van der Kaat, staande in de Leepelstraat, van diverse Negotie en andere goederen, &c. &c.

Op Zaturdag den 1ste April 1815.

IS den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia van meening, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welmelden Hoogen Raad, des morgens te tien uren voor deszelfs Kantoor op de Voorrey, by wege van Executie te Verkoopen.

Zeker stuk Land gelegen op Angiol, thans bebouwd met een Maccassaars huis van steen en planken, met pannen gedekt, op steene pilaren, en agter met Hout Bosschen, van vooren met Visch Vyvers, breed 22½ roede, en diep 198 roeden, met dies Inventaris.

Voorts zoo als de gedachte Vastigheid ter plaatze voorsz. gelegen en toebehoorende is aan Tan Tjanlong.

Daaromme is er iemand die eenig recht actie of toezegging op het voorschreve perceel zoude willen pretendeeren en zich opposeren tegen de voorschreve Executie en Verkoopning, die komen by den voornoemden Sequester ten zynen Kantore voornoemd, verklaren de redenen van dien; by wien inmiddele nadere informatie te bekomen en de conditie der verkoop te zien zyn.

Die gading hebben om de voorschreve Vastigheid te koopen die koomen ten dage uren en plaatze voorschreve aanhooren de conditie en doen hun profyt.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd na voorgaande klokke geslag van de puy van den Raad-huis op Zaturdag den 18de Maart 1815.

By my,

W. H. VAN DEN HEUVEL,  
Deurwaarder.

## Notice is hereby given,

**THAT 100 HORSES** of the Java Light Cavalry, in high Condition, will be sold at the Vendue Office, Sourabaya, on the 7th of April next, under the direction of the Commissariat Officer in that Division.—Terms of payment to be according to the rules and usages of the Vendue Department.  
COMMISSARIAT OFFICE  
Sourabaya, March 10, 1815.

## Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD

## BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

**BY** the undersigned, Secretary to the European Orphan Chamber, at his Office in the Tygers-gragt, Batavia, on Saturday the 25th March 1815, at 10 o'clock A. M. Sundry articles belonging to the estate of the late James Shrapnell, Esquire, such as WINES, PLATE, CATTLE, &c.

And at 12 o'clock precisely.

The HOUSE and PREMISES situated at Goonong Saharie, and also a piece of GROUND situated at Tanjong-Oost with the HOUSE and BUILDINGS thereon belonging to the said estate, the particulars of which may be ascertained on application to the undersigned, and the conditions will be made known at or before the time of sale.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Sec. to the Eur. Orphan Chamber.

BATAVIA, March 10, 1815.

## Advertentie.

Op Zaterdag den 25 Maart aanstaande, ZAL door den ondergetekende Secretaris van de Weeskamer, by Publike Vendutie ten zynen Kantoor op de Tygers-gragt worden verkocht 'smorgens om 10 uren, verscheidene artikelen toebehorende aan den Boedel van wylen den Heer JAMES SHRAPNELL, bestaande in eenige soorten van Wyn, Zilver Werken, Koebeesten, &c. en om 12 uren precies het Huis en Grond gelegen op Goonong Saharie, en teffens een stuk Land gelegen op Tanjong Oost, met het daar op staande Huis en Gebouwen, almede toebehorende aan voormelden Boedel, het benodigde onderrigt daaromtrent kan worden ontfaangen, op aanvraag, van den ondergetekenden, en de Conditie zullen op den dag der Verkoopinge bekend gemaakt.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Secretaris.

BATAVIA,

den 10 Maart, 1815.

## Advertisement.

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given, that all Persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE AUGUSTUS ADDISON, Esq. deceased, late Assistant Secretary to this Government, or having Claims thereon, are required on or before the 11th May 1815, to pay their respective Debts and send in their Claims for adjustment to the undersigned.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Secretary to the European Orphan Chamber.

BATAVIA,

ORPHAN CHAMBER,

11th March, 1815.

## Advertentie.

**A** LLE de geenen dewelke iets te pretenderen hebben of te verschuldigt zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den Heer George Augustyn Addison, in leven Adjunct Secretaris van dit Gouvernement, worden verzogt op of voor den 11de May aanstaande kunne schulden te betalen en hunne eischen ter vereffening in te dienen, aan den ondergetekenden.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Secretaris.

BATAVIA,

in de Weeskamer,

den 11de Maart, 1815.

## Advertentie.

**N**AMENS President, Vice President en Leeden van de Weeskamer, word bekend gemaakt dat alle de geenen die beleningen by het Collegie houden tegens den interest van 6 per cent 'sjaars en niet voldaan hebben aan de Publicatie in de Gouvernements Courant van den 28st December 1814, zullen beschouwd worden als te hebben geconsenteerd in de betaling van 9 per cent renten, of indien zy zig daartegen mogten opposeeren verplicht zyn het belende Capitaal dadelijk af te leggen.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Secretaris.

BATAVIA,

in de Weeskamer,

den 11de Maart, 1815.

## Advertentie.

**BY** het effen stellen der Boeken van het Collegie van Boedelmeesters der Christene en andere Onchristen Sterf-huysen gebleeken zynde, dat op eenige der by het zelve belende Capitalen zedert Jaren geene renten meer voldaan, en dat ook vrugteloo gewest zyn, de door den Waarnemende President gedane vriendelyk aanmaningen ter betaling van dezelve, zoo word mits dezen door den ondergetekende Superintendent van genoemd Collegie, een ieder die zulks aangaat, gewaarschouwd en verzogt, om hunne agtersallige en bereeds lange verlopen rentes als nog in deze maand te voldoen, terwyl anders het Collegie zich in de verplichting zal bevinden, om aan dezulken, dewelke met het eynde van deze maand bevonden zullen worden, hier aan niet te hebben voldaan, de door hun belende Capitalen op te zeggen en de wett interopen ter weder erlanging van Capitaal en Interesten.

J. G. BAUER,  
Superintendent van opgem. Collegie.

BATAVIA den 8 Maart 1815.

## Advertentie.

**U**IT kragte van een door den Heer J. A. Jugler, op den ondergetekende verkeende Notarieele Generale Procuratie, verzoekt den teekenaar een ieder, welke iets van den Heer Jugler voormeld te preteundeeren heeft, zig mon hunne pretensien by hem, binnen den tyd van tien dagen gerekend van dato dezes te vervoegen, en die geene welke iets aan den zelve verschuldigt zyn, daar van binnen die tyd opgave te doen, ook word die geene en een ieder, welke iets met hem Jugler mogte hebben uitstaan, onverschuldig van wat natuur of aard zodanige zaak ook zoude mogen zyn, almede verzogt, zig insgelijks binnen den gestipuleerde tyd van tiindagen by hem, ten fineeener finale lequideering en effenstelling van alle uitstaande zaken te vervoegen, zullende na den voorschreven tyd geene pretensien verbindtensissen &c. &c. meer worden aangenomen of geaccepteert.

Batavia den 11de Maart 1815.

C. B. DE LA JAILLE,

Tygersgragt-oostzyde No. 11.

## Advertentie.

**J**AN BURGER verzoekt dat alle en een igelyk welken eenige pretentie op herd verneemen te hebben uitkragt zynner voormalige betrekking als practizyn voor den Hoogen Raad van Justitie alhier daar van aan hem zelfs getieven opgaven te doen, gerekend van heeden den 4de tot den 14de dezer, znlende tegens de niet opgekome ne hunne kosten werden geprotesteerd.

Batavia den 2de Maart 1815.

J. BURGER.

## UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

**E**EN stuk Thuin-land, voorzien met de nodige Huizingen, Visch Vyvers, enz. staande en gelegen aan de Antjoische Vaart, circa een uur gaans buiten de stad Batavia; te bevragen by de illeeren O. G. VAN DER KEER en H. F. LIPPE.

## Advertentie.

**A** LLE de geene welke iets te preleren hebben van, ofte verschuldigt zyn aan den Boedel van wylen PIETEN VAN GEEMEN, in Leeyen gepensioneerd Baas Boek-drukker van het Hollandsche Gouvernement, worden verzogt daar van binnen den tyd van veertien dagen opgave te doen aan den mede Exeateur L. C. Senff.

Batavia den 11de Maart 1815.

## Advertentie.

**G**o KOOL, presentert uit de hand te koop deszelfs Woonhuis, staande op de Voorrey, voorzien van Slaven-vertrekken, Wagen-huis en Paarde-stal.

H. L. SENN VAN BASEL,

PRESENTERT UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

HET LAND ZWANENZANG EN

CAMPONG DORIE,

MET DIJS IEVENTARIS.

## Advertentie.

**BY** den ondergetekende zullen voortaan, de aanvraag tot Brandhout kunnen worden ingezonden, welke bevoeren aan de Heer J. C. HILLEBRINK gedaan zyn.

BATAVIA,

den 14 Maart, 1815.

H. F. LIPPE.

## Advertisement.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a delinication of the Government Grounds, &c. at Ryswick, announced for Sale on the 5th April next, may be seen at the Magistrate's Office.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA, Mar. 17, 1815.

## Advertentie.

**W**ORD bekend gemaakt, dat ten Comptoire van den Magistraat voor een ieder te zien is, een Plan van de Gouvernements gronden &c. op Ryswyk, ter verkoop geaunonceerd tegen den 5de April aanstaande.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA, den 17de Maart, 1815.

## Advertentie.

**D**OOR den ondergetekende, als Provisioneel waarnemende de nog loopende zaken van de Bank van Leening, word hier mede bekend gemaakt, dat gedurende deeze maand Maart, dagelyks (de Zaturdag Zon en Feestdagen uitgezonderd) door hem in gemelde Bank van Leening zal worden ontrangen, de Verscheenen Renten op belende vastigheden in de maand Maart 1814, welke volgens 's Banks Instructie de dato 1ste November 1813, moeten worden betaald in Zilver Geld.

W. BERKHOFF.  
BATAVIA,  
IN DE BANK VAN LEENING,  
den 17de Maart, 1815.

## Advertisement.

**M**ESSRS. JOHANNES van REE-  
NEN and JEREMIAS SCHILL,  
beg leave to inform the Public, that they have established themselves as GENERAL AGENTS at Batavia, on the Island of Java, under the firm of

J. van Reenen & Co.

for the purpose of disposing of such Consignments as may be made to them, and transacting such Agency business as they may be favored with.

BATAVIA, 14th March-1815.

## Advertentie.

**J**OHANNES van REENEN, en JEREMIAS SCHILL, hebben de eer het Public bekend te maken, dat zy een Huis van Commissien hebben opgericht te Batavia, op het Eyland Java, onder de firma van

J. van Reenen & Co.

om aldaar als agenten, zodanige Commissien waar te neemen als waarmede men hun zal gelieven te vertrouwen.

BATAVIA, den 14de Maart, 1815.

## BUGGIES

PER

LORD DUNCAN.

**M**R. DALTON has received by the above ship, a few elegant BUGGIES, built by DUCKETT and Co. Calcutta, made of the best materials, and admirably adapted for this Island. Mr. D. flatters himself, that on inspection, they will be found superior to any Vehicles of the kind in Batavia.—To be seen at Mr. SLOANE'S, No. 1, Newport-street.

CAPT. COXWELL,

Of the LORD DUNCAN,

HAS FOR SALE

An elegant CURRICLE,

WITH

HARNESS,

Complete.

Built by DUCKETT, in Calcutta.

## LORD DUNCAN,

876 TONS,

CAPTAIN COXWELL,

Will sail for ENGLAND, on or before the

20th Instant.

HAS EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR

PASSENGERS:

IN DE KOESTRAAT NO. 9.

ZYN TE BEKOOMEN.

ZEER GOEME DUNBELDE JAVASCHE

STROO ZAKKEN.

**THE** Managers of the Harmonic Society request the favor of the Company of the Members with their Families, to a Ball and Supper, at the Society House, Ryswick, on Wednesday the 22d instant, at seven o'clock, to meet the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, and the Commander of the Forces.

J. C. BAUD, Sec.

BATAVIA, Mar. 17, 1815.

**D**E gezamenlyke Leeden der Societeit de Harmonie met huune familiën, worden uit naam der Directie vriendelyk genoodigd tot het bywoonen van een Bal en Soupe in het nieuwe gebouw op Ryswyk, op Woensdag den 22ste dezer des avonds ten zeven uren, ter Eere van zyn Excellentie den Heer, Lieutenant Gouverneur en de General Kommandant der Troepes.

J. C. BAUD,  
Secretaris.

BATAVIA den 17de Maart 1815.

## ENGLISH DOGS,

Just imported in the BENGAL-MERCHANTS

CONSISTING OF

Grey-hounds, Lurchers,

Bull Bitch,

&c. &c.

Which will be Sold by Auction,

ON MONDAY,

In front of Mr. De Hoogh's House, Tyger-street, at 10 o'clock.

## Advertisement.

**A**LL persons having claims on the Estate of the late Cornet and Adjutant Edward Alexander, of the Hussar Corps, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims, and pay their Debts to the undersigned on or before the 15th April next.

M. F. ERNST, Cornet,

Hussars.

## Advertentie.

**A** LLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben van, wel schuldigt zyn aan den boedel van Mevrouw Johanna Salomons, gelieft daar van opgave te doen binnen een maand, gerekend van den 11 Maart tot den 11 April aanstaande, and deszelfs Testamentair Execulator Mevrouw Johanna Salomons, Schwartzse.

To the Editor of the

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,

The task of replying to the slanderous aspersions of Civilis, A—R and B, I would have left to an abler pen than mine, were I not convinced that those among my countrymen, who are best calculated from their local information to perform it, are totally unacquainted with the language of our accusers, and ignorant perhaps of the nature of the accusations brought forward by them.

If in the language of the world, like in that of our Courts of Justice "stubborn silence" meant "not guilty," I would be mute and despise the illiberal critics who have swelled the columns of your last Gazette;—but this being otherwise, I shall endeavor to prove that the statements advanced by them do not contain any conclusive evidence as to the facts they are so anxious to establish.

No very long residence at Java is required to convince any one that the social intercourse between the different classes of Europeans is not what it would be, were they all natives of the same country. Difficulty in communicating each other's ideas, and total difference of habits, are the principal causes of a reserve, which exists particularly between the English settlers and that part of the Dutch inhabitants, which from its long residence in this and adjacent Islands is likely to be possessed of most local knowledge. Nothing else than an intimate acquaintance with these, can justify the sentence passed by my antagonists, and from my conviction that this degree of intimacy is scarcely any where met with, and that there are now persons on this Island who have collected invaluable treasures of information respecting Java, which only require the hand of a judicious compiler to assort them, I am induced to pronounce, without hesitation, the statements of Civilis, A—R and B, to be premature and erroneous.

The assertion that at the moment of the conquest, there was no Hollander ac-



quainted with the Japanese language" is equally devoid of foundation, as notwithstanding the very limited circle of my acquaintance, I know several Europeans, three of whom reside at this place, who are all as many proofs of the contrary. A fourth, who has lately been snatched from us by the unrelenting hand of death, was Japanese Translator to Government during a period of near three years, and has been entrusted with the translation into Japanese of all publications issued between September 1811 and July 1814—some of these referred to subjects of material consequence to the Native population, such as the sale of lands, the abolition of slave trade, &c. &c. and if he was incompetent to perform that responsible duty, Government were much to be blamed in not availing themselves of the talents of Civilis, A—R, B, and other eminent Javanese Scholars of their stamp. If these Gentlemen are totally unacquainted with the present, they are not less ignorant of the labours of former generations;—A—R acknowledges that they do not understand the Dutch language, that they know nothing of any Dutch writers except Valentyn, and Stavorinus—and yet, they pass the most rigorous sentence "on the dull pages of our oriental history," which it is plain they never perused. Civilis, in enumerating the list of our indigenous authors, is extremely careful to reduce their number as much as possible, not only by depriving us of those who were natives of foreign countries, but by the new and ingenious stratagem of not mentioning several of considerable merit who were Hollanders; Montanus, Nienhoff, van der Worm and many others appear to have escaped his patriotism,—although Mr. Marsden himself quotes the latter "as an eminent author to whom the literature of this part of the East was familiar."—The same charge may be brought forward against Hollandus, whom I strongly suspect to be closely allied with Civilis, and to act in this instance the part of a pick-pocket who collects a mob under some pretence or other, to give an opportunity to his companion of committing his depredations on the pockets of poor dupes.—The omission is unpardonable in both, as it proceeds either from profound ignorance, or disingenuity—in both cases it disgraces him to write in future in the character of a Hollander.

But what spreads still more ridicule on the assertions of these Gentlemen, and renders their wish to say disagreeable things at the expence of truth, still more conspicuous, is their assertion that this Island has been governed two hundred years by the Dutch.—In A—R I readily excuse the charitable attempt to add another century of undisputed sovereignty to the statement of Civilis, because it is evident that this triumvirate is composed of foreigners, who acknowledge that they never read the works they criticise—and who prove uncontestedly that they never looked into the records of the Dutch East India Company, which however they say they were disappointed in not finding full, perfect and complete.—But Civilis, a professed Dutchman, to be so grossly ignorant of the history of his countrymen in the East, as to date the establishment of their authority from the first appearance of the Dutch flag in these seas! this is really too bad, and offers a fresh instance of his want of information or sincerity.—Indeed, Mr. Editor, could A—R but succeed in proving his supposed country; his letter would be a strong corroborative evidence in favor of their innuendoes against our literary competency; but after what I have already said, it will be unnecessary in me formally to disown him.

To prevent similar gross mistakes in future, I beg leave to inform Messrs. Civilis and A—R.

1.—That the first Dutch ships visited these regions about the year 1590.

2.—That in 1620 a small fort was built on the place now called Batavia; the jurisdiction of which was so circumscribed that the Dutch were even denied an intercourse with the women of the country.

3.—That it was not before the year 1680 that the Province of Jaccatra was ceded to the Dutch Company.

4.—That about this same time their undisputed sovereignty in the Eastern Districts, was of such a precarious tenure, that they were compelled to accept from

the Soosoochoonang a grant for a limited time of the revenues of all his sea-port towns from *Crawang* to the *Straits of Madura*, to reimburse them for the expence incurred in reducing his refractory subjects at *Japara*.

5.—That as late as the year 1742 the Company's authority was established in the regencies between *Tagal* and *Sourabaya*.

Here then we see a chronological error, in Civilis of 130—and in A—R of 230 years, which must be allowed to be somewhat considerable when the question is to fix the number of persons who have written books within a given time.—Supposing even that we were somewhat deficient in written information respecting our former East Indian Colonies, how exceedingly vain then to expect that the productions of such ignorant scribblers would have the effect of rousing a nation from lethargy.—Whatever be the influence of the restored independence of my country and the fostering Government of its natural Princes, on the cultivation of arts and sciences, I sincerely hope that the contagion which now rages on Java, may not spread to the rising authors of Holland—and that the literati of my nation will prefer not to write on what they know, rather than to write on what they know not.

I am  
Mr. Editor,  
Your's obediently,  
A GENUINE DUTCHMAN.  
BATAVIA,  
March 25th, 1815.

**Jaba Góvernment Gazette.**  
BATAVIA,  
SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1815.

**APPOINTMENTS.**  
Mr. Thomas Browne, to be Assistant to the Resident of Japara and Joana.  
The Reverend Mr. Wedding, to be keeper of the Dutch Records.  
Mr. van de Pool, to be a Notary Public, vice Burger, resigned.

By the arrival of the *Emma* from *Bombay*, we have received papers to a late date from which extracts will be found in our subsequent columns.

**DEATH.**  
It is with deep regret we announce the death of Lieutenant Colonel Butler, H. M. 89th Regiment, Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces on Java.  
This melancholy event took place on the 7th instant in the House of William Ainslie, Esq. at Samarang.  
His remains were interred the following evening with every mark of public and private respect.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**  
*Arrivals.* Mar. 12—Brig *Natam* Lussar, Said Omar Sofly, from Malacca 5th Feb.  
Same day—Junk *Benthay*, Sem Hawko, from Keanwoy 15th Jan.  
Mar. 14—Ship *Emipa*, T. Cripps, from Calcutta 17th Feb.—Passengers, Lieut. Long, H. M. 59th Regt. a Son of the Regent of Samarang, Mrs. Cripps, and Master Jessen.  
Mar. 16—Ship *Eugenia*, D. Smith, from Banca 18th Mar.—Passenger, Mr. Lima-balais.

*Departures.* Mar. 13—Brig *Margaret*, Abdul Lant, for Cheribon and Grisee.  
Mar. 14—H. C. Gun-boat No. 4, J. Ballet.

**BENGAL EXTRACTS.**  
*Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 19, 1815.*  
**MILITARY.**  
*General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.*  
FORT WILLIAM, JAN. 6, 1815.  
The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Dymally and George Wood, to succeed to the Staff of this Presidency from the 1st of March next, in the room of Major General Stafford and Morris, who will, on the 28th proximo, have completed the establishment of Service on the Staff of the Bengal Army, namely, four years.

C. W. GARDINER,  
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

*General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.*  
FORT WILLIAM, JAN. 6, 1815.  
Lieutenant Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, attached to the 5th Bengal Volunteer Battalion

at *Jaya*, is permitted to resign the service of the Honorable Company. The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion and adjustment of rank in consequence.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.  
Senior Ensign William Aldous, to be Lieutenant, vice Gandy, resigned, with rank from the 3d November, 1814, vice Braughton, deceased.

*Adjustment of Rank.*  
Lieutenant John Joseph Casement, to rank from the 30th August, 1814, vice Gandy, resigned.  
The Reverend S. Evans is appointed to officiate as Chaplain at the Station of *Agra*, during the absence of the Reverend Mr. Corrie; and the Reverend J. P. Nugent is appointed to perform the duties of Chaplain at the Station of *Dinspore*, in the room of Mr. Evans, until further orders.

Lieutenant Richard Langslow, of the 9d Regiment of Native Infantry on this Establishment, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty, without prejudice to his rank.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having produced the certificate and a affidavit of their respective appointments as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, are admitted to the service accordingly.

*Infantry.*  
Mr. John Weston Hall, certificate dated 28th March, 1814.  
Mr. Henry Digby Cox, a *Edavit* dated 31st December, 1814.  
Captain William Richards, of the Regiment of Artillery, and Captain Thomas Hall, of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, having respectively forwarded Medical certificates from the Island of Mauritius, are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, from that Colony, on account of their health.  
Ensign G. Haabury, of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to Sea, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months, from the 1st instant.

C. W. GARDINER,  
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

*General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.*  
FORT WILLIAM, JAN. 6, 1815.  
Mr. Conductor Fieldwicke, having been appointed from the 20th of November last, Superintendent of the Half-wrought Material Yard at Cawnpore, under the Deputy Commissary General; the following Monthly Allowances are to be drawn by Mr. Fieldwicke, from the date of his appointment, viz.  
Pay Full Barrat and Sonant Rupees 50 on account of Stationary and other incidental charges.  
The Vice President in Council is pleased to resolve, that Mr. Fieldwicke's name shall be continued on the List of Conductors; and that his rank shall go on in the Ordnance Department; and further, that a Conductor be added to the Establishment, while an Officer of that rank shall be employed in the Commissariat, in order, that no diminution of the number of the effective Conductors may be occasioned in the Ordnance Department.

C. W. GARDINER,  
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

*General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.*  
FORT WILLIAM, JAN. 6, 1815.  
The nature of the duties entrusted to the Commissariat, requiring that the Officers attached to that Department, should occasionally under instructions from the Commissary General, move from one situation to another, without the intervention of General Orders, by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, at the same time, the Officers in the Pay Department not been authorized to disburse Pay and Allowances to other Officers, than those attached to Corps or placed on duty within the circle of their respective Payments, or in other cases, especially authorized under the Orders of Government, or of His Excellency the Commander in Chief. The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to order, that henceforward the Pay and Allowances of all Officers attached to the Commissariat, be disbursed at the several Military Pay Office under this Presidency, on the production of a Certificate from the Pay Office, where the Commissariat Officers was last paid, of the dates to which such payment had been previously made.

C. W. GARDINER,  
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

*General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.*  
FORT WILLIAM, JAN. 10, 1815.  
The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments in the Medical Department:  
Mr. Surgeon Peter Cochrane, second Member of the Medical Board to be first Member of that Board, vice Munro, who has proceeded to Europe, on furlough.  
Mr. Surgeon Adam Ogilvie, third Member of the Medical Board, to be second Member of that Board, vice Cochrane, promoted.  
Mr. Surgeon Thomas Phillips, superintending Surgeon at Meerut, to be third Member of the Medical Board, vice Ogilvie, promoted.  
The preceding Appointments are to have effect from the 1st instant.  
Mr. Cochrane will continue to perform the duties of Superintending Surgeon at the Presidency, until the arrival of Mr. Ogilvie; and Mr. Ogilvie, on his taking his seat at the Medical Board, will discharge the duties of Superintending Surgeon, until he shall be relieved by Mr. Phillips.

C. W. GARDINER,  
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

*General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.*  
FORT WILLIAM, JAN. 10, 1815.  
It being in contemplation to make a Military Road direct from Dum Dum into the Barrackpore Road; and another from Dum Dum House to Chitpore, Mr. Cadet Davidson, of Engineers, employed in superintending the execution of the contract for digging Tanks, and levelling the Ground at Dum Dum, is appointed by the Vice President in Council, to make a survey of the proposed Roads in both directions.  
The Deputy Paymaster at Cawnpore, is authorized to provide a Godown upon the allowance granted to Deputy Paymasters at other stations for the same purpose, viz. 20 Sonat Rupees per mensem for the safe custody of the Hospital Wine entrusted to his charge.  
The Vice President in Council is pleased to resolve, that from and after the 31st Instant, or the termination of the 3d Quarter of the Official Year 1814-15 the following allowances shall be drawn monthly by Quarter Masters, or Officers acting as such of Corps both European and Native in the 1st Army Stores herebefore supplied from Magazines, whether quarterly or annually, with exception to the usual allowance of Wax Cloth, which is to be reckoned for annually as heretofore, viz.  
For the Corps of Horse Artillery, 8 4 0  
For a Regiment of Dragoons, 4 0 0  
For a Regiment of Native Cavalry, 4 0 0  
For a Battalion of Artillery in the Field, 13 8 0  
For a Ditto in Cantonments, 2 0 0 0  
For a Ditto in Cantonments, 2 0 0 0

*For a Company of Drums in the Field or Cantonments, 0 12 0*  
*For an European Regiment in the Field, 42 0 0*  
*For a Ditto in Cantonments, 1 8 0*  
*For a Corps of Goldendaze in the Field, 4 0 0*  
*For a Ditto in Cantonments, 2 0 0*  
*For a Battalion of Native Infantry and Pioneer Corps in the Field, 4 4 0*  
*For a Ditto in Cantonments, 3 0 0*  
*For the Calcutta Native Militia, 4 0 0*  
C. W. GARDINER,  
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

**Supreme Court of Judicature.**  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1815.  
This being the first Day of Term, and the Judges having taken their Seats on the Bench as usual, James Butler Esq. was admitted and took the usual oaths, as Barrister in the Supreme Court and the Court of Vice-Admiralty; and was afterwards nominated to the office of Counsel for Paupers, in the room of Mr. Lewin.

J. W. Croft and W. H. Abbott, Esqs. were also admitted and sworn as Attorneys of the Supreme Court, and Proctors in the Court of Vice-Admiralty.

The quarter-sessions were then opened with the usual solemnities; and the following gentlemen were impanelled to serve as a Grand Jury.

WILLIAM HOLLINGS, Esq. Foreman.  
ROBERT SANGSTER, ROBERT GARRICK  
WALTER MERRITT, JOHN CORSAIR  
HENRY WM. HOSHOUSE, JERRY WOOD  
MATTHEW SMITH, AARON C. SEYMOUR  
ROBERT SAUNDERS, HENRY CHIPPENDALE  
CHARLES BLANEY, THOMAS MAINWARING  
JOHN PASCAL LARKINS, JOSEPH H. HUTCHINSON  
JOHN LOWE, JOSIAS D. ALEXANDER  
WM. ROBT. JENNINGS, ARTHUR HOOPER  
JOHN DOWLING, WM. LEON GIBSON and  
WALTER DAVIDSON Esqs.

The Grand Jury having taken their oaths to elect their Foreman, and then returned again into Court, His Lordship the Chief Justice proceeded to address them nearly in the following terms:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it is with great pleasure that I have to notice so few capital offences in the present Calendar, compared with others in the course of the last year. There is one offence, of deep malignancy in its nature; which is a charge of Murder committed, as appears by the depositions, by a man who cut his victim's throat, not only without provocation at the time, but, as it is stated, at the very moment when, after finding her sitting at the door of a friend at work and joining the party, that friend was endeavouring to reconcile them by putting their hands together after a separation of six months before on a prior dispute. This is a case, which, if made out in fact, is too plain to require much comment. Whatever the occasion of that separation may have been; whatever was her intervening misconduct, if she were really guilty of any in her mode of life, (upon which however the depositions are silent,) it cannot affect this question. And, whether or not the deceased shewed any reluctance at the moment to the proposed reconciliation, is equally immaterial; though I do not collect from the depositions that she did so. The bringing her hand in contact with her husband's for such a purpose, whether with or without his approbation, could afford no legal or rational provocation for the cruel and bloody stroke which he gave her at such a time and under such circumstances. So barbarous an act acquires an additional degree of atrocity and can less lay claim to any allowance for human infirmity, when committed against a helpless female, incapable of measuring her strength against her assailant, even if he could have harboured a thought of her repelling his touch at that moment."

"All the other offences, but one, consist of Thieving under different degrees of aggravation; the highest of which is that which is committed by means of breaking and entering a dwelling house in the night-time, when it takes the name of Burglary. In this case, if you find that the theft was committed, but that it was not in the night time, or not in the dwelling-house of another, by inducing that special finding upon the bill, the Court, according to the usual course, will direct another bill to be sent in to you for the simple felony, which you will then return generally as a true bill. But if all those descriptive circumstances are proved, you will of course find the entire offence charged. There is, however, another charge of Burglary, whose breaking and entering of the dwelling-house in the night time is only stated to have been with intent to steal the goods and chattels of another within it, without alleging that the offender actually stole them. If this intent appears to your satisfaction to have existed in the mind of the offender at the time of his breaking and entering the dwelling-house in the night, the case falls directly within the legal definition of the offence of Burglary, though his intention was not executed. But it must appear, that there were goods and chattels of the person named, in the house at the time, and then if you have sufficient evidence laid before you of the breaking and entry of it in the night, under any circumstances which do not rebut that ordinary and reasonable presumption that it was done for the purpose of stealing the property there, you are bound to find the offender guilty and responsible therefor."



that such was the intent of the offender; and it will be for him afterwards to satisfy the Petty Jury on his trial, that he had a different object in view at the time, by proving to them plainly some other purpose and intent.

"In other instances, when the indictment merely alleges the fact of the stealing, without charging the breaking and entry to have been with intent to steal the same goods, (both of which may be alleged in the same indictment,) and where the fact turns out that the offender was detected in the house before he could carry off the property out of it; yet, if it should appear that he had removed any article from the place where it was put with the intent to make off with it, that will be a sufficient taking and carrying away of the property to constitute the felony. And to constitute Burglary, there must in every instance be an actual breach of some part of the dwelling-house. But an entrance obtained by bending, unloosing or lifting up any of the fastenings provided by the owner of the house for its protection, may be considered as breaking for this purpose; the entrance being debarred before such impediments are actually removed. But the mere climbing over the wall of a compound is not sufficient for this purpose.

"I have mentioned these particulars, because questions of this nature may arise before you in the consideration of some of the cases in the Calendar.

"Considering the very numerous and increasing population of this capital, it is not to be expected, that Thieving in its various shapes can be altogether suppressed; but much may be done towards it by a vigilant Police, and a due execution of the law for the protection of the honest and industrious.

"I trust also, that the blessings of peace which our country and its allies have so nobly won, will speedily be felt by this favored portion of the British dominions, in an improved cultivation of its soil, and an extended commerce both internal and external, which will be the means of affording useful and beneficial employment to additional numbers of the labouring classes, and of gradually improving the condition of all. As soon as the immediate exigencies of an expanding trade are provided for, you, as members of the British community, will be ready, I am satisfied, to enter into a generous emulation with the wealthy and respectable Native inhabitants who abound in this place, for promoting every object of public utility which may be sanctioned by the Government, whether it is the erection or extension of seminaries for the higher purposes of a liberal system of education and the gradual spread of knowledge, or for the execution of great public works, such as widening streets, making sewers, common quays, aqueducts and reservoirs for furnishing an abundant supply of pure water at all seasons, and other noble monuments calculated no less for the convenience, health and benefit of all the inhabitants, than for the ornament of the capital.

"These and such like works of peace will probably be found not to be the least efficacious means of advancing the public morals, and thinning our gaols, by holding out additional prospects of advantageous employment to the honest and laborious poor, and marking more distinctly the benefits of their condition over that of those degraded calprits, who by wronging their employers and neighbours only make their own condition more wretched, being compelled, if their lives are spared, to work in shackles, without the usual reward of labor to sweeten their toil.

"You will now, Gentlemen, proceed to examine witnesses on the several bills brought before you, and make your presentments to the Court."

The charge being concluded, the Court did not proceed this day to any trial; but, after waiting to receive a presentment from the Grand Jury, adjourned till Monday.

## Madras Govt. Gazette, Jan. 2.

### SIR SAMUEL HOOD.

*As we are confident that everything relating to a Person so eminently distinguished as the late Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, will be read with interest, we have the greatest satisfaction in publishing the following particulars.*

His father is generally, but erroneously, believed to have been a brother of the Lords Hood and Bridport, and a Clergyman. He was first cousin to the Father of those Noblemen, and he was not a Clergyman but a country Gentleman. He possessed a small Copyhold property which he occupied himself during his life, and upon which he died in the year 1805, at the age of ninety-one years. This property is situated at Kingsland near Bridport, and now belongs to his Grandson Sir Alexander, Nephew of the late Admiral and Son of Captain Alexander Hood.

The old Gentleman had three Sons, of whom the Admiral alone survived him. The eldest, Arthur, was a Lieutenant on board the Pomona Frigate, and at the age of twenty, perished with that Ship in a hurricane in the West Indies.

The second, Alexander, commanded the Mars of 74 Guns, in which, in the year

1798, he took the French Ship *Hercule*, of 84 Guns, by the last broadside which the French fired, he lost his life at the age of 40.

Sir Samuel, the Admiral, was born at Kingsland, on the 27th of November, 1762,—and in the month of November, 1776, at the age of fourteen, he commenced his career as a Midshipman on board of the *Courageux*, commanded by the present Viscount (then Captain Samuel) Hood. In Lord Keppel's action he was on board of the *Robust*, commanded by Captain Alexander Hood, late Lord Bridport. He was a Lieutenant on board of the Flag Ship of Lord Hood in the glorious fight of the 12th April, 1782, and in the two actions off St. Kitt's and St. Eustatia. In 1719, after he was made Commander, he served as a Volunteer in Lord Hood's Flag Ship, then lying in Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica. In assisting to work this Ship to windward of one which was on fire, he received a very severe injury in his leg. This confined him for four months to a couch, and tormented him afterwards at different periods to the end of his life. From 1785 to 1789 he served on the North American Station as Captain of the *Weazle* brig and *Thisbe* frigate. In 1790 he commanded the *Juno* frigate on the Jamaica station. Here he had an opportunity of saving the lives of two men who were on the wreck of a small coasting vessel three leagues from the anchorage of the *Juno*. The tempest was so tremendous that the men of the *Juno* hesitated to obey the order for putting off to relieve those persons who were about to perish. Captain Hood himself gallantly jumped into the boat and cried out "I never ordered any man on a service that I was afraid of performing myself." Thus was the service performed, and the men were saved. This deed of heroism and humanity is publicly recorded. The House of Assembly voted Captain Hood their unanimous thanks, and presented him with a Sword of the value of an hundred Guineas.

In 1791 and 1792 he had the honour of attending the Royal Family at Weymouth, and of having them daily on board the *Juno*.—With the King he was a most distinguished favourite. His Majesty never spoke to him, or of him, by any other than the familiar appellation of "Sam Hood."

In the month of January 1793, Captain Hood had an opportunity of evincing a degree of coolness, courage and judgement by which he excited the admiration and wonder of every man acquainted with the peril he was in and the difficulty of his extrication from it. The circumstances are too well known to require a particular detail. It is enough to say, that his escape from the inner harbour of Toulon in the face of all the French batteries, is an achievement that would not be credible, if it were otherwise attested than it has been.

From that time until August 1798 he continued to be actively employed on the coast of Corsica, and to command squadrons of frigates on the coast of Spain and among the Greek Islands, in the *Juno* and *L'Aigle* frigates, and in the *Zealous* ship of the line. Within this period he accompanied Sir Horatio Nelson on the memorable, although unfortunate, expedition to Teneriffe. His firmness upon this occasion is well described in a memoir of his life in the Naval Chronicle.

On the ever-memorable 1st of August 1798 he commanded the *Zealous*, a 74-gun ship of the smallest class.

In this ship he led the Fleet into Aboukir bay, but as they were close to the enemy, the *Gothic*, Captain Foley, passed him. The crew of the *Zealous* expressed those feelings which are naturally excited in British Seamen on such an occasion. Captain Hood observed it and said "never mind my boys, Foley's a fine fellow, let him get on, we'll engage the first ship." Just at this time, his hat blew overboard—"Huzz!" he exclaimed, "there goes the hat for good luck." He then immediately took his station along side of the *Guerrier*, and silenced her in twenty minutes. The *Guillaume Tell* of 84, and the *Genereux* of 74 guns escaping, were chased by Captain Hood in the *Zealous*. He was close up with them and at a great distance from the British fleet, when a signal was made for his recall. Lord Nelson in very handsome terms mentions this daring pursuit, but Sir Samuel Hood never could speak of his recall from it without expressions of regret.

His having prevailed upon Lord Nelson to expunge from his despatch a paragraph in which he was particularly noticed, is known by the report of Lord Nelson alone. It might be deemed incorrect to give publicity to that which Sir Samuel himself was to anxious to conceal; altho' absolute silence on the subject would be injustice to the parties concerned.—It ought at least to be known, that one had most generously made an offer of praise, and the other most magnanimously declined its acceptance.

After this splendid Victory, he was left for eight months in command of a Squadron of Observation off the coast of Egypt, and on his arrival from that station at Palermo, he was honored by the King of the Two Sicilies with the Orders of St. Ferdinand and of Merit. His Majesty also presented him with a Snuff Box richly set with brilliants. He continued for some time longer in the Mediterranean, and was removed from the *Zealous* into the *Venerable*. In this ship he acquired fresh glory in the two actions of Sir James Saumarez off the coast of Spain. In one of them,

the *Venerable* had 30 men killed and 100 wounded.

Soon after this, he returned home and was appointed to the *Courageux*, which was paid off on the Peace of Amiens. Captain Hood was then appointed one of the Commissioners for the Island of Trinidad, and altho' not near the head of the list of Post Captains, was made Commander in Chief of the Leeward Island Station, bearing the rank of Commodore, with a Captain under him. Of this appointment His Majesty would not allow Captain Hood to be informed in the usual manner, for He graciously determined to communicate it himself. With the greatest affability and condescension, His Majesty announced it to Captain Hood at a public levee.

In the West Indies, Commodore Hood commanded for two years and an half. In this command he was honored and beloved. The most respectful and affectionate addresses were presented to him from every Island where he was about to quit the station. The Merchants of Barbadoes presented him with a service of Plate of the value of 600 Guineas. The garrison of that place made an offering of similar value in acknowledgement, as they expressed it, of "his generous, hospitable, and kind conduct to them on board of H. M. S. *Centaur*, in the several successful Expeditions against St. Lucia, Tabago, Demarara, Surinam, Essequibo, and Berbice."

In the West Indies he married Mary, daughter of Lord Seaforth. The Ribbon of the Bath (well earned certainly, but unsought and unexpected) arrived for him from his Sovereign on the third day after his Nuptials.

In April 1805, on the appointment of Admiral Cochrane to succeed him, he returned to England, and then, for the first time during a war, he found himself without employ.

In January 1806, however, he was appointed to a flag ship, the *Centaur*; but had in the interim been nominated by the personal directions of His Majesty, Colonel of the 4th or new Division of Marines.

In May 1806, Sir Samuel sailed in the *Centaur*, and in the Sept. following he captured four out of five French frigates off Rochfort. In this Action he received a wound in his right arm, which made amputation necessary. The King, when he heard of the misfortune, shed tears, and involuntarily exclaimed, "I wish the French had their frigates, and that Sam. Hood had his arm again."

This loss seemed to be felt much more by all his friends than by himself. Equanimity was indeed a most conspicuous part of his character. He had a spirit which was not to be elated by conquest, and a fortitude which could not be shaken by disaster.

When he had sufficiently recovered, he appeared upon the Hustings at Westminster, and was returned with Mr. Sheridan for that City. In consequence of the loss of his arm, he received a pension of £500 a year.

In December 1806 he sailed with a Squadron to cruise off the Western Isles.—Upon his return in June 1807, he was sent on the Expedition to Copenhagen; and after the surrender of the dock-yard the entire charge of fitting out the Danish Fleet and taking away the stores, was confided to him. Lord Gambier, the Commander in Chief, offered him his thanks for the great exertion by which he had succeeded in this service. These thanks he received on his return to Yarmouth, and in presence of all the Captains of the Fleet, who were assembled for the occasion.

In November 1807 he made, what may be called, a visit to his own house; and in the week after he was sent to Corunna to assist in bringing away the Army of Sir John Moore. His kindness to the sick and wounded, while he was thus employed, is universally acknowledged. For his conduct he received the thanks of the House of Commons, which were communicated by the Speaker to him in the following terms:—"Sir Samuel Hood,—The various and brilliant services you have rendered to your country, in the long and splendid career of glory, that has so eminently distinguished your name, have several times obtained for you the cordial thanks of this House. Your late eminent services at Corunna, in the prompt and effectual assistance rendered by you for the complete embarkation of His Majesty's Troops, have been considered by this House fully to entitle you to a repetition of their thanks, as a just tribute of their applause. I now, therefore, in the name of the Commons &c. thank you for your eminent Services on that occasion."

After this expedition, he remained a fortnight at home, and was then sent as Second in Command to the Baltic, to act in concert with the Swedish Fleet.

The Swedes were far astern, when a Russian Fleet consisting of 9 sail of the line and 9 frigates, commanded by Admiral Hanikoff, were descried. The Russians were immediately attacked by Sir Samuel Hood in the *Centaur*, and his old and dear friend Admiral (then Captain) Byam Martin in the *Implacable*. This proved to be a most bloody conflict. The Russians had 500 men killed and wounded, and it terminated in the capture of the Russian ship *Swolad* of 80 guns.

The dispatch of Sir Samuel Hood in which this unequal contest and unequal victory is announced, has been greatly and most deservedly admired. In point of composition it is perfect, and perhaps there is not any thing of the sort upon record penned with more

distinctness and precision, or any writing to be found in which the manly, humane, generous and ardent feelings of an Officer are more naturally or more forcibly displayed.

Upon this occasion, the late King of Sweden wrote to Sir Samuel with the affection of a friend, and presented him with the Order of the Sword to be worn cross-wise, an honour never conferred but in acknowledgment of Victory.

In Sweden, Sir Samuel was extremely popular; and at Carlscrona he had the honor of entertaining on board of the *Centaur*, His Royal Highness the Duc d'Angouleme, and of being admitted into a most intimate social intercourse with the interesting Duchess. In consequence of his Action in the Baltic, he was created a Baronet, and that no mark of distinction might be omitted, the title was conferred (failing his own issue) in remainder to his Nephew, now Sir Alexander Hood.

In November 1808, Sir Samuel went into Scotland, and there he had been four days only, when he was sent for by express to London. Thence he was ordered, with the present Lord Beresford to secure the Island of Madeira, in which he succeeded; and he was presented by the British Factory there with a Sword of the value of 100 Guineas.

In February 1809, three days only after his return home, he was again sent into the Baltic; but a most dangerous illness, proceeding from the inclement season which he had to encounter, obliged him to return in May. From the effects of this illness he did not recover till October 1809, when he was again sent to sea, and carried his flag into the Mediterranean, Commanding off Toulon after the death of Lord Collingwood. In June 1811, he returned home, and was nominated Commander in Chief of the Jamaica Station; but the death of Admiral Drury having been made known in England, he was (on the eve of his departure for Jamaica) appointed to Command in the East Indies.—In April 1812, he arrived at Madras, and continued his Command to the fatal 24th of December 1814.

From this sketch, it will appear, that Sir Samuel Hood had been in the Navy for thirty-eight years, and during all the time that he was not eighteen months unemployed.

In one of the intervals which went to complete this short period of his absence from public service, he performed the last office of filial piety.—He found his revered Father at the extremity of life: He watched at the death-bed: And he mourned over the grave.

Having had an opportunity of performing these sad duties, could not but prove a source of comfort to a heart like his.—It reconciled him to a removal of which he might otherwise have justly complained, and with a melancholy satisfaction, he at all times, remembered that he had been permitted to practice the virtues of a Son by being wrested for a moment from the Service of His Country.

## The Observer, June 12.

It has already been stated, that in consequence of some disputes between Sir George Prevost and the Parliament of Lower Canada, the latter had been dissolved; the following paragraphs, extracted from Sir George's speech, will shew the grounds on which that premature dissolution was founded.

"It would have afforded me sincere gratification to have witnessed that unanimity and dispatch among yourselves, and that liberal confidence in me, which the emergencies of the times, the situation of the Province, and assurances contained in your addresses gave me a right to expect from you, and I have seen with regret that my disappointment in this expectation has been attended with serious inconveniences to the public service.

"I cannot but lament that the course of proceeding adopted by you, has occasioned the loss of a productive Revenue Bill, and of the liberal appropriations you had made for the defence of the Province, and for ameliorating the situation of the Militia, and I regret that in sacrificing these desirable objects, you should have been swayed by any considerations which seemed to you of higher importance than the immediate security of the country, or the comfort of those engaged in its protection.

"The pacific rumours which have prevailed since I last addressed you, not affording any certain ground for belief that peace is at hand, our vigorous and united exertions will still be required to maintain the decided ascendancy wish which the Divine Providence has been pleased to bless our efforts in the present contest."

Two of the Legislative Body of Upper Canada have recently gone over to the enemy, and taken up arms again the British forces. Sir G. Prevost has in consequence recommended the House of Assembly to pass a law for the confiscation of their estates, adding that it was the desire of the Prince Regent that all such forfeitures should be applied to the relief of sufferers by the war, within the Province of Canada.

From the *Edinburgh Review*, No. 45.

ART. VII. *A Dictionary of the Malayan Language, in two Parts, Malayan and English, and English and Malayan, by W. M. MARSDEN, F. R. S.* Author of the History of Sumatra. Quarto, 1812.

*A Grammar of the Malayan Language; with an Introduction and Praxis. By W. M. MARSDEN, F. R. S.* Author of the Malayan Dictionary, and the History of Sumatra. Quarto, 1812.

(Concluded from our last.)

The most obvious mode in which we might presume the language of a more civilized to have been communicated to a ruder people, whose soil abounds with valuable productions, is that of commercial intercourse; and we find accordingly, that when Europeans first visited the Malayan ports, they describe them as being crowded with jessels from the coasts of Guzerat, Malabar, and Coromandel; and with merchants from thence, as well as from all other parts of the East, established on shore, and occupying their respective *hampongs*, or quarters in the *bazars*. From such habitual residence, and the familiarity it must occasion, there is no doubt but that many words, convenient for the purposes of trade, may have been introduced, as in later days, from the connexion with Europeans themselves; and it would not be fair to deny, that many others, of a more general nature, might, in the same manner, have found their way: But when we pay attention to the terms which actually constitute this portion of the Malayan, and which, in the Dictionary, are distinguished by their proper character, we shall perceive that, for the most part, they not only belong to a class of ideas superior to what the transactions of the *bazar* would require, but also, in respect to their form and pronunciation, are stamped with the mark of the purest days of the *Sanskrit*, undebased by the corruptions of its provincial dialects; as may be instanced in the conversion of the letter *y* into *j* in the language of Bengal; *yug* being there pronounced *jug*, and *yujana* (a geographical term adopted by the Malays) pronounced *jagan*. For its possessing this latter quality, I have (and trust I may long have) the living authority of Mr. Wilkins, as well as that of the writings of Sir William Jones. Even Dr. Leyden, though rather an unwilling witness, admits that "the Sanscrit vocables adopted in *Malayu* and *Guzerati*, are generally preserved purer in the former than in the latter," and again, that "in many instances, the *Malayu* form approaches nearer the pure *Sanskrit* than even the *Bali* itself."

"This *Bali* or *Pali*, the sacred language of Ava and Siam, has by some been supposed, from its geographical proximity, the most likely channel through which the Hindū terms, (being itself a dialect of Sanscrit), might have flowed into the Malayan countries; but independently of the preceding objection we may ask whether it is probable that, from the circumstance of mere vicinage, the occult and mysterious language of one country should become popular in another, whilst the ordinary language spoken by the bulk of the people should not have made any similar progress. But in fact we have strong grounds for believing, that the Malayan tongue had already received its accession of Sanscrit terms, before the spreading of its population towards the north brought it into contact with the southern dominions of Siam; and since that period the two nations have almost ever been at variance. From these considerations, I should strongly incline to coincide in opinion with Dr. Leyden, who had studied the language, that "the greater part of the words of Sanscrit origin found in *Malayu*, do not appear to have been introduced through the medium of the *Bali*." Yet as the discovery of truth, and not the support of any system, is my object, I shall produce a document lately come to my hands, which will be thought of such importance in the future discussion of his question, and add materially to the argument of those who shall contend that the *Bali* or *Pali* has had a principal share in contributing to the dissemination of the Hindū language and mythology of the Eastern Islands.

This document is a letter from Mr. A. Couperus, a servant of the late Dutch East India Company, and a distinguished member of the Batavian philosophical society, addressed to my friend Mr. Charles Holloway of Bencoolen, (from whom I received it), accompanied with two well executed drawings made from stone images of *Siva* or *Mahadeva*, and *Bhavan*, under the appellations of *Bhairabā* and *Bairu-Bharavē*, and also with copies of long inscriptions carved upon the back of these or similar images. The characters and language of the inscriptions are stated to be equally unknown to the natives of the interior of Java (where they were found), and to the Brahmans of Bengal, to whom he had shown them. But upon examination the characters prove to be no other than the square *Pali*, considered as sacred in the *Birma* or *Ava* country, and in *Siam*. Of this my late worthy and ingenious friend Col. M. Symes, in his account of an embassy to Ava, gives a specimen, taken from a beautiful manuscript containing an account of the ceremony used in the consecration of *rhaans* or priests; which Pan manuscript he afterwards presented to Earl Spencer, and is now in the magnificent library of that nobleman. Being myself so fortunate as to possess an original alphabet, and other materials for ascertaining the language of the inscriptions, I hope (with the aid of Mr. Wilkins) to succeed in translating them; and, although not so sanguine as Mr. Couperus in the expectation of discovering important historical documents, to be enabled at least to determine whether the *Pali* was, in ancient times employed as the sacred or learned language of Java. Images of the same kind brought from Balambaang, at the southern extremity of the island, and opposite to that of *Bali*, I remember to have seen in *Sumatra*; but these were without inscriptions, and did not at the time excite any particular attention. I have lately been informed that the officers commanding our troops in Java have frequently recognized in their marches, figures (especially of *Ganesa*) to which they had been familiarly accustomed on the continent of India, and that no opportunities have been lost of making drawings of these, as well as *fac-similes* of ancient characters, wherever they have been discovered.

"It is needless (says Dr. Leyden) to adduce further instances of the connexion of Malayan with Bengālī (from which, in truth, it is more remote than any other Sanskrit derivative), as the Malay history, and the language itself, exhibit traces sufficiently clear, to direct us to the region with which the Malays had the most frequent intercourse at an early period, and from which their language seems to have received the most considerable modifications,—and that is the ancient kingdom of *Kalinga*. Here I am again under the necessity of dissenting from Mr. Marsden's opinion. He says, "It is evident that from the *Telinga* or the *Tamul*, the Malayan has not received any portion of its improvement." I apprehend that the express reverse of this opinion is evident; for the Malays at this very period know the Coromandel Coast by no other name than *Tanna Keling*, the land of Keling or Kalinga: A multitude of compositions current among them profess to be translations from the *Basu-keling*, or Kalinga language; and the *Malayu* language contains a great number of words, that are *Tamul*, *Malayalam*, and *Telinga*, though neither *Sanskrit*, *Hinduvī*, nor *Guzerati*; and a variety, that are only to be found in *Telinga*, the vernacular tongue of the *Kalinga desa*. Had Dr. Leyden favoured us with a list, however short, of these words, borrowed from the *Telinga* or *Tamul*, which have no relation to the *Sanskrit*, it would have given considerable weight to his assertion; As it is, I can only say, that such have very rarely occurred in my limited examination of those languages. The word *kappal*, "a ship," which I find in a *Tamul* vocabulary, is obviously the \* of the Malays. *Lavanguna*, the *Telinga* word for "cloves," can be no other than *lawang*, or *bunga lawang* but surely in this instance it must be with the cultivator, and not the consumer, that the word originated. I should almost venture to say the same of *padana*, or *padavu*, "a boat," which has a manifest affinity to *prau* or *parau*; for how can we suppose, that these islanders should borrow the most com-

\* Malay Characters.

mon term for their small sailing vessels from the people of a distant continent? The words *rūgam*, modes in music; *logam*, imaginary divisions of the universe; *kulam*, a pond; *manikam*, a precious stone, have evident marks of their importation from the *Kalinga Desa* or *negri kling*; but they are at the same time a barbarous form of Sanscrit; and their number, I think, could not be doubled in the pages of the Malayan Dictionary. The extensive commercial intercourse by *Kling* (*Telinga* or Coromandel) vessels, between the ports of the continent of India, and those of *Achin*, *Malacca*, and others in the Straits, is matter of notoriety; and it is likewise admitted, that many translations of *Hindu* stories have been made through the medium of the languages of the Peninsula; but it does not necessarily follow, that the Malayan "received its most considerable modifications" from that quarter. It must be observed, that the *Tamul*, *Telinga*, and *Kuvari*, (all essentially one tongue), are radically different from the *Sanskrit*; although from the abundant infusion of religious and poetical terms, they have not uncommonly been mistaken for its derivatives; and if it were to the traders of the Coromandel or Malabar coasts, that it was indebted for its improvement, the words so communicated would obviously have belonged in greater numbers to the radical or vulgar portion of the language, than to the learned; and even the *Sanskrit* terms that might have found their way along with these, would have affected by the peculiarities of orthography and pronunciation, which distinguish the *Telinga* from other corruptions; and which, in fact, are observable in a few instances. But Dr. Leyden himself bears testimony to the superior purity of those adopted by the Malays; and with respect to their number, he says (somewhat gratuitously) that a list of about fifteen examples, given by me as a specimen, "might, with very little labour, have been extended to fifteen hundred, or perhaps five thousand." Upon assertions of this nature, the columns of the Dictionary form the best comment.

"The strongest argument, however, against the probability of commerce having exerted so powerful an influence, and produced an effect so extensive, is to be drawn from the nature of the words themselves, which are not confined to the names of things, but more usually express moral feelings, intellectual qualities or ideas connected with mythology. Can it be supposed that mercantile visitors should have taught these people to denote "joy" and "sorrow" by the terms *suka-chita*, and *duka-chita*; "understanding," by *budi*; "prudence," by *bijak-sana*; "loyalty," by *sutiwan*; "kindred," by *kulawarga*; "time," by *kala*; "cause," by *karna*; or, "penance," by *tapā*? Much less can we persuade ourselves that the Sanscrit names of cities, districts, and mountains in the interior of the country, (particularly of Java), should have been imposed by strangers of this description. Innovations of such magnitude, we shall venture to say, could not have been produced otherwise than by the entire domination and possession of these Islands by some ancient Hindū power, and by the continuance of its sway during several ages. Of the period when this state of things existed, we at present know nothing; and in judging their principles of action by what we witness in these days, we are at a loss to conceive under what circumstances they could have exerted an influence in distant countries of the nature here described. The spirit of foreign conquest does not appear to have distinguished their character; and zeal for the conversion of others to their own religious faith, seems to be incompatible with their tenets. We may, however, be deceived by forming our opinion from the contemplation of modern India, and should recollect that previously to the Mahometan irruptions into the upper provinces, which first took place about the year 1000, and until the progressive subjugation of the country by Persians and Moghuls, there existed several powerful and opulent Hindū states, of whose maritime relations we are entirely ignorant at present, and can only cherish the hope of future discoveries, from the laudable spirit of research that pervades and does so much honour to our Indian establishment."

That the remains of superstition and other traces of *Hindu* occupancy should

now be less frequently discernible in *Sumatra*, than in *Java* or *Bali* (where the practice of the wife's burning on the pile of her husband, and other peculiar customs still subsist), may be the consequence of the earlier and more general prevalence of the Mahometan religion in the former island; or, it may be fair to conclude, as well from the number of idols found in the latter, as from the Sanscrit terms abounding in the court language of Java, that it, rather than *Sumatra*, may have been the principal seat of these Hindū colonial possessions. To this supposition, a strong colour is given by the ancient, though fabulous history, of which we find a translation in the Transactions of the Batavian Society. The genealogy of the sovereigns of Java is there deduced from *Batara Wisnu*, (Avantara Vishnu), who was their first king of the race of *dewas*, as distinguished from that of mere men. That by the former of these we should understand the Hindū rulers of the island, who may have been *brahmans*, and by the latter, the native princes of the country, will not be thought an improbable conjecture; and may serve to explain a distinction, not otherwise reconcilable to common sense. We may further observe, that this mixture of mythology with history, being highly favourable to the composition of romances, not only the *Javans* but the Malays also, notwithstanding their Mahometan prejudices, have been fonder of laying the scenes of their adventures amongst the *Dewas* and *Rakshahas*, than amongst the *maleikat* and *jin* (angels and demons) of their more recent superstition.

The most singular circumstance connected with this inquiry, is the fact, that the Sanscrit language, mixed with any modern dialect of which it is a part, and apparently in a state of original purity, forms an integral part of the Malay. The history of a revolution, which imparted to these distant barbarians the language and religion of India, is necessarily involved in great obscurity; yet we think such lights may be thrown upon the subject as will enable us to form a rational theory, sufficient to account for so extraordinary a fact, without violating probability, or the known habits and manners of the people concerned.

We shall here beg leave to quote an opinion which we offered on this subject, in our review of Dr. Leyden's essay on the literature of Hindu-Chinese nations. The words in which our sentiments were delivered, were as follow: "The people of Java, (or the Isle of Barley, \* as we think Ptolemy calls it, and as the word really signifies in Sanscrit), by a connexion of commerce or conquest with Hindustan, and by the adoption of its religion, early acquired gentler propensities; and by their victories and traffic in the islands to the eastward, disseminated, in unequal portions, a tincture of civilization and of the arts."

The Malay language appears to us to have received its influx of Sanscrit words from the Javanese; and along with it, as might be expected, a great portion of words purely Javanese. The fact, we think, can be fully proved by a comparative view of the manners and language of the two nations, which we now propose giving.—We shall begin by offering a short view of the state of society among the Javanese.

The great Island of Java, as already observed, is a country of extraordinary fertility, and highly populous. The people throughout, speak the same language and have the same manners, habits and customs. History and tradition relate, that they were once united under one

\* One is at a loss to know, why Java should be called the Isle of Barley; for the grain is unknown to the Javanese, and will not grow in any part of the Island, except in a few cold and mountainous tracts where it has been cultivated through the curiosity of a few Europeans.



sovereign; a fact, which, without any historical aid, the present state of their manners and institutions, and the internal evidence of their language, would fairly entitle us to suppose. The form of government among the Javanese is despotic, and answers indeed to the most abstract idea of unlimited, uncontrolled power. The will of a Javanese prince is literally law; and there exists neither civil nor religious institutions to oppose a barrier to it. Among the people, there are no hereditary ranks or distinctions;—the monarch's smile may raise the humblest peasant to the first rank in the empire, and his frown can level the highest with the meanest of the people. He is heir to all his subjects; and the land in particular, is his exclusive property. Whatever doubts may be raised as to the extent or existence of this royal prerogative, in other parts of the East, there can be no question with regard to it in Java. Large tracts of territory are familiarly given one day, and resumed the next; and neither grant nor occupation can give a subject the remotest claim to a permanent property. Portions of land are given in place of salaries to the officers of Government, which are resumed at pleasure. So fluctuating, indeed, is the possession of such gifts, that hardly, in any instance, are lands at present held by the heirs of those who occupied them 30 years ago.

When a subject comes into the presence of his prince, he assumes the most abject position, rather crawling than walking, both in approaching and withdrawing. Instead of showing, as with us, his respect by the decency of his attire, however high his rank, he anxiously displays the relative meanness of his condition, by appearing in a state of half naked raggedness. His language corresponds with his dress. He speaks to his monarch with an awe and reverence approaching to adoration; and, far from recommending himself by the elegance or propriety of his discourse, his language is that of an ignorant and abject slave, who not unfrequently mimics some barbarous and provincial idiom, to express more emphatically the immeasurable inequality of his condition. Though there exists no hereditary rank, which would in fact be incompatible with the unbounded prerogatives of the prince, yet the Javanese are not without their titles of nobility. These are conferred during pleasure; but, notwithstanding, carry with them extraordinary privileges,—in other words, extensive power to do mischief. In proportion to their degree, they command the obedience and veneration of the superstitious people, who consider them as so many emanations of the omnipotence of royalty, and venerate them accordingly.

The people and the privileged orders, thus placed at a wide interval from each other, divide the community into two distinct classes; and so marked and inveterate is this humiliating distinction, that it has affected the genius of the Javanese language to a degree, which, without the most positive testimony, we should have thought incredible. The privileged individuals, literally speak one tongue, and the plebeian another. These are in fact so different, that they may be called two distinct languages; and are certainly much more unlike than any two dialects of the same European tongue. The man of rank would think himself degraded by using the language of the inferior classes; and it would be a dangerous presumption in the latter, to assume the language appropriated to his masters. This extraordinary fact is exemplified in the following specimens of the Javanese language.

English.	Language of the Vulgar.	Language of the Nobles.
Sun	Sūryo	Srangēngē
Moon	Wulan	Rambulan
Man	Tiyang	Huwōng
Woman	ēstri	Wadow
A man	Jātir	Lānang
Tree	Kājang	Kāyū
River	Lēpen	Kāli
Hill	Raddi	Gūnūng
Fire	Brōmō	Gannī

\* In these parts of the world, to sit, and not to stand is the posture of respect. An inferior never presumes to stand in presence of a person of higher rank.

English.	Language of the Vulgar.	Language of the Nobles.
Water	Tōyō	Bānyū
Buffalo	Māisu	Kābu
Cow	Limbū	Sāpi
Horse	Kāpāl	Jārān
Who?	Sētan	Sōpō
Who	īngkang	Sēng
With	Kāli	Kāroh
From	Tākīng	Takō
I	Kūlo	ākū
Thou	Sampēyan	Kōwē
One	Satgūnggīl	Sīrjī
Two	Kāleh	Lūro
Three	Tigo	Tilu
Four	Sakāwān	Pāpāt
Five	Gāngsāl	Līmō
Go	Kesak	Lūngo
Run	Mālājang	Malayū
Catch	Chapang	Chakal

But the distinction here stated, though the most general, is not the only one which obtains. The distinction of language is still more nicely adapted in the different gradations of rank; and, with regard to the sovereign in particular, in a variety of instances, he makes use of one language, and is spoken to in another, both exclusively appropriated to himself.

The Javanese language, besides these strange effects produced upon it by the constitution of society, carries with it the marks of a copiousness flowing from other sources, probably from the union of many dialects in one, and apparently a long cultivation, affording strong presumption of considerable antiquity. The spoken language of the vulgar and of the chiefs both abound in synonymes; and there are innumerable others, which belong exclusively to the written language, or occur in discourse only in the combinations which are used to form the names of distinguished persons or places. Such a peculiarity is, we imagine, conclusive of the antiquity of the language; and its existence may fairly be adduced as a proof that the Javanese have long emerged from that infant stage of society in which the wants are few, the ideas circumscribed, and the language meagre and scanty. Words of this class are denominated *Kawi*, meaning, what is scarce, or not known to many. Though these be appropriated to the written language; yet that by no means consists exclusively of *Kawi* words; for every description of dialect, without exception, is occasionally admitted; and it therefore follows, that, in many respects, the written language of Java is one of the most copious in the world. We shall beg leave to offer a specimen.

The Sun, which is expressed by the words *Sūryo* and *Srangēngē*, in the two spoken dialects, is known, in *Kawi*, by all these additional appellations—*Hārko*, *Bagaspātī*, *Rāwī*, *Bardōngōpātī*, *Dēwangkōro*, *Radaīyo*, *Baskōrō*, *Sarrēngōno*.—In the same way, King or Sovereign, which in the ordinary noble and plebeian languages is rendered by *Rāzū* and *Nalindro*, branches into *Nōrōnōtō*, *Nōtō*, *Sribopātī*, *Narpātī*, *Rāōng*, *Rōjō*, *Rājōng*, *Prāhū*, *Nōrōdīpo*, *Nārpō*, *Dēwāji*.—Woman usually called *Estri* and *Wadon*, becomes *Wanūdyō*, *Sāngarōro*, *Dīyah*, *Dēwi*, *Wanito*, *Sūgi*, *Sōri*, *Prāmeswari*, *Sāngarūm*, *Sāngsinom*, *Galuh*, *Sagingrum*.—Man, *Tūjang*—*Huwōng*, becomes *Manūso*, *Jāmo*, *Jālmī*.—Hill, *Radi*—*Gūnūng*, becomes *Pārmōto*, *Chōlō*, *Gīri*, *Ngāldōkō*, *Hēmāwān*, *ōndrō*.—Land, *Sūti*—*Limah*, becomes *Partolo*, *Pārtimi*, *Kērmō*, *Būwōno*, *Bimōlo*, *Būmī*.

From all these circumstances, we think it may be fairly inferred, that the Javanese are a people of no inconsiderable antiquity, and who had made a progress in the arts of social life far beyond that of all their rude and savage neighbours, whose language, manners and institutions, afford no such marks of antiquity. From the bare existence of such an improved and consequently powerful community, surrounded by such barbarous neighbours, we should be warranted in concluding, that it would be easy to trace its influence in the language and institutions of its inferiors. We think it demonstrable, accordingly, that it is through this channel that the Malays have received almost all that distinguished them from savages. The affinity of the two languages, at any rate, is quite indisputable; as may be perceived at once from the following short selection from words which are common to both tongues.

In Javanese signification	In Malay
Come Priest	Come Nobleman
Breast	Breast
Dry land	Dry land
A merchant	A stranger, a merchant
A steward, or superintendant	A governor
Wind	West
A shadow, deception, a puppet	Theatrical exhibition
Like, as	A simile
A public order, proclamation	Laws, statutes
A woman	Wife
A son	A prince, or king's son.
Dark	Evening, or dusk of evening.
Poison	A poisonous juice, extracted from certain vegetables.
Very, exceedingly	Sudden, hasty
To go	To die
King (generally applied to foreign princes)	King. It is the only word in Malay to express a sovereign prince; while we can enumerate more than ten in Javanese.
A title of one of the king's sons or brothers	Vizier
A follower	An officer, warrior, lord
A companion	Source, handle
First	A champion
Title of a military officers	
A title usually conferred only upon the sons or brothers of the reigning prince.	The title of certain feudal chiefs in Java and the southern parts of Sumatra.

The words which in this way are common to both languages, are extremely numerous; but it is of more consequence to observe that the Malay, if deprived of their aid, would be reduced to the meagre jargon of savages; while in the Javanese, (such is its extraordinary copiousness), the loss would hardly be perceived. From this fact alone, it is impossible not to conclude, that the poorer language borrowed from the richer and more cultivated one.

The influence of Javanese manners and customs upon the Malays, is also very discoverable; and their political institutions, in particular, seem borrowed from Java. A monarchical and despotic government seems, every where out of Europe, the natural condition of all powerful and numerous societies—and a sort of republican federation that of all weak and absolutely savage communities. But the Malays, though divided into a number of petty communities, and still leading a roving and predatory life, have established a monarchical and despotic government. In such circumstances, it is difficult not to conclude that this singularity must have had its origin in a connexion with some powerful foreign state; and the striking similarity of the form of government among the Malays and Javanese, will lead us at once to refer this connexion to Java. In both governments, the prince is absolute; he is accosted and approached in the same reverential manner. The very words of the language in which he is addressed, are generally the same; the names of his officers, and the nature of their office are alike; and all those particulars, which are most singular in the description, are carried to a degree of extravagance by the Javanese, which leaves us little room to doubt but that the Malays are their imitators.

On the proofs which the history or tradition of the people give of this connexion, it will be expected that we should offer some observations; but to the historical records of such a people, it would be ridiculous to refer with any confidence. At the same time, it may be observed, that the Javanese annals give accounts of political relations having subsisted between the states of *Pajagurān* and *Mōjōpahit* in Java, with those of *Menangkabau*, *Singapura*, and *Palēmbang* in Sumatra, and with *Sakadana* and *Bānjar* in Borneo; and the fact seems confirmed by the present condition of several of the neighbouring islands, where at this day the written language, as well as the language of the court, are Javanese; though the indigenous dialect of these Islanders be entirely different. This observation applies to *Madura*, *Bali*, *Sumbawa*, and *Lombok*, which once constituted part of the dominions of the princes of *Mojōpahit*.

The literature, not only of these coun-

tries, but the whole of Malay literature, is borrowed from that of Java; and in fact is made up of translations or rather paraphrases from the Javanese. Among the Malays there are not perhaps a dozen original compositions; and of performances borrowed from other than Javanese sources, they have only a few tracts of Mahomedan instruction, and some inconsiderable translations from the *Kalinga*. Every learned Malay, on being interrogated respecting the source of his national literature, points at once to Java. From the internal evidence of the writings themselves, indeed, their Javanese origin is incontestably proved. Every one of them may be traced at once to its Javanese original, and identified by an entire agreement in the title of the performance, the subject, the names of the agents, and the scenes of action, which are uniformly laid in Java. In performances of this description too, many Javanese words occur, which are not yet naturalized in the common Malay, and are understood only by professed scholars, and not always by them. In illustration of this remark, we may observe, that the romances so well known in Malay literature under the appellation of *Pāngi*, are paraphrases of the same performances in Javanese, such as *Pāngi Hāmeh-Jōyō*, (obtaining victory); *Prābū Jōyō-bōyo*, (the prince surmounting difficulties); *Klōnō Jōyo Husumō*, (adventures of the conqueror of women)—literally of flowers, a flower being a figurative expression in Javanese for the fair sex. *Joyo Hasmōrō*, (conquering in love). Besides the romances called *Pāngi*, many others, which it would be tedious to enumerate, are from the same source. The very title of such performances, in Javanese always significant, and in Malay generally incapable of translation, is sufficient to determine their origin. The paraphrase of the *Ramayana*, of which Mr. M. has given translations, is copied from Javanese; and the original, so unlike the Sanscrit poem, but so entirely the same with the Malay, is now in the possession of the writer of this article.

The style of these romances, for such they are, and their merit as literary performances, are as equal as the subjects are similar. In truth, nothing can be more mean and puerile than the literary efforts of the oppressed and slavish inhabitants of these regions. We must, for our own part, candidly avow, that after the perusal of many volumes, we have never met with one sentiment which could be praised for tenderness, elegance, or sublimity; or even with a passage which a scholars, anxious to be pleased with his favourity pursuits, would dare to commend.

Such appears to us to have been the extent of the influence of the Javanese upon the Malay language, that not only the words of the former have been abundantly transfused into the latter, but that the very genius and grammatical idiom of the Javanese seems to have been borrowed in the written Malay. This assertion it is necessary to explain. The oral Malay is uncommonly simple in its structure, and does not deal in those artificial modes of expression which are common in the written language, and occasionally in the mouths of scholars. The difference in the two, arises from the use, in the written tongue of certain inseparable particles, which give a force and precision to it, unknown to the oral language. It is remarkable, that these particles, with similar applications, are found in the Javanese; where they prevail alike in the oral as in the written speech.

When we advert to this circumstance—to the evident source of Malay literature—to the abundant transfusion of the words of one language into the other—to the borrowed manners and institutions of the Malays:—when we take into the account, that no evidence exists, that the Malays had an alphabet of their own before their conversion to Mahomedanism, and the consequent probability, that their written compositions were in the character of a language which is proved to have exerted so powerful an influence,—we must think that there is every ground for concluding, that the written Malay language, bearing

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

# Additional Supplement TO THE JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1815.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

so close a resemblance to the Javanese, would be called by the same name, to distinguish it from the ordinary speech, which has not the same remarkable affinity. This appears to us to afford a full and satisfactory interpretation of the hitherto inexplicable term *Bahasa Jawi*.

Having produced, what appears sufficient proof of the influence of the Javanese language upon the Malay, it will hardly be necessary to remark, that we conceive it must have been through the channel of the former, that the latter, received its influx of Sanscrit words. This however, by no means implies, that the Malay might not, like the Javanese, have received some portion of Sanscrit from the pure stream of that language. How words of the sacred language of India have been introduced into the Javanese itself, is a question, which requires a discussion more ample than our limits will now permit us to undertake.—A word or two, however, must be said on the subject.

That the Javanese once professed the Hindū religion, under some form or other, is a matter placed beyond the reach of doubt, by many facts. Besides the proofs afforded by their language; the relicts of Hindu religion still adhering to them in their imperfect conversion to Mahomedanism; the traditions which exist respecting their ancient belief; the temples and idols peculiar to the Hindu superstition; with inscriptions in the sacred languages of the professors of that faith,—all tend to confirm this important fact.

Of the reliques of Hindu opinions and customs among the Javanese, many instances might be mentioned; but we shall content ourselves with a few.—The strange ceremonies practised in India, on the appearance of an eclipse, to frighten the demon who is supposed to attempt the destruction of the luminary, are still practised in Java; and with scarcely less noise and enthusiasm, than in the country where that singular ceremony originated. The demon, and the eclipse, are also known by their Indian names, and by no other. The penances and austerities of the Hindu ritual are still occasionally practised by the Javanese; and their virtue in conferring supernatural power over gods, men; and the elements, religiously believed in. By all connected with the royal blood, and by them only, the flesh of the cow is most religiously abstained from. One would be inclined to suspect from this, that the throne of Java had once been occupied by a Hindu dynasty; yet, it might have had its origin in the piety of some prince, willing to recommend himself to his spiritual guides, by a compliance with their prejudices,—a compliance not easily obtained from the people; who, in point of diet, are most indiscriminate and voracious;—seldom observing any regular meals;—and though professing Mahomedanism, indulging freely in intoxicating liquors, even at their religious festivals.

On the other hand, that attention to personal cleanliness, which distinguishes Hindus from every other people of Asia, is unknown to the Javanese; who, on the contrary, are remarkable for their filthiness and inattention to their persons. Not less at variance with Hindu manners, is the behaviour of the Javanese to their females. They are as little attentive to their chastity, as can well be conceived; and perhaps there is no people in the world, among whom a greater dissolution of morals prevails in this respect, than among them. Even with the Sumatrans and Malays, they form in this particular a striking contrast. There is little room to believe, that the institution of casts ever prevailed among the Javanese. That institution, which defines and ascertains the privileges of various classes of the community, had it obtained among the Javanese, must, we presume, have proved some barrier to despotism; and under its existence, the rights of property and person must have been better established and protected, than

we find them to be. Neither do we imagine, that the Mahomedan religion could have been propagated by the slender means under which it is known to have succeeded, had a powerful priesthood existed, interested in checking the rise of another superstition, so inimical to power and pretensions.

When the present race of Javanese are interrogated respecting the nature of their religious belief, before their conversion to Mahomedanism, they uniformly say that they practised the rites of Budh (Agomo Būdo). They are too ignorant to be able to give any detail of these rites or tenets; but a few particulars have been handed down by tradition;—such as; that they worshipped images; burnt, or committed to water, the bodies of their dead, instead of burying them; and that widows occasionally burnt themselves on the funeral-piles of their husbands.\*

Though there be every probability that the prevailing religion of Java, was Buddhism; yet, the temples, images, and inscriptions, which are found in various parts of the island, afford sufficient evidence, that the Brahminical doctrines had also obtained a footing. As the subject is in a great measure new, we shall not hesitate to lay before our readers an extract of a letter lately addressed to us from the spot; which, though not written by a person critically versed in Hindu literature, will yet serve to convey some interesting intelligence on a subject of much curiosity.

‘Hindu images, temples, and inscriptions’ observes our correspondent, ‘are scattered over various parts of the island; but the most extensive remains are those at Borong Budor (the place of many idols) in the district of Cadoe, Brambanan in that of Mataram, and Blambangan, situated in the straits of Bali. I have seen the ruins of Brambanan only, and will confine my account to these. Brambanan (vulgarly called by Europeans Brambana) is at no great distance from the centre of the island, and lies at the northern foot of a range of mountains running east and west to a great extent, and called by the Javanese, from their position, the Mountains of the South. Opposite to Brambanan lies a much loftier range of mountains running in a direction from south to north, to near the latter coast of the island.†

‘When I visited Brambanan, I was accompanied by a Brahman of Bengal, who, though not possessed of much learning, necessarily proved an useful guide to one so little acquainted with Hindu mythology as myself. Some Javanese also attended to point out the ruins, of whose presence I availed myself to procure such local and traditional intelligence as the subject afforded. The area occupied by the ruins of all descriptions does not seem to be less than ten miles. Over this surface there are scattered, at various distances, the ruins, of several temples; but the most remarkable remains are the *Chāndisewū*, or thousand temples, so called from their great numbers, but not because they amount precisely to so many. The Thousand temples constitute a square group of buildings, each side of which seemed to measure about two hundred and fifty paces. In the centre of the square was one large and lofty temple, which was surrounded, at equal distances, by three square rows of smaller ones, each row but a few feet distant from the other. At each of the four cardinal points, where once appeared to have been gates, there were two gigantic statues, as porters of the temples. The Javanese called these *Gopolo*, which, in the language of India, I am told, means a cow-herd, and is one of the names of the god Krishna. Each of these had a mace in his hand; and a huge snake twisted itself round his body.

‘In the large temple we found no images;

\* A few idolaters are still found in the mountains to the east end of Java. And in the neighbouring island of Bali, the religion of Budh, though there be a few Mahomedans on the coast, is the prevailing one.

† We are informed, that one of these is a volcano, and that the whole range is of extraordinary fertility, being covered with the richest cultivation to two-thirds of their height. The thermometer, as the traveller gradually ascends sinks from 85°, the ordinary heat of the plain, to near 50°, at the summit of the mountains. The heat in the day-time, in the highest parts that are cultivated, is from 60° to 65°; at night it is as low as 54°. Here the soil is fertile; and the clouds which constantly overhang the tops of the mountains, afford a never-failing supply of water. All the productions of Europe, hardly one of which will thrive below, are here cultivated with success. Nothing can exceed the surprise and delight of an European when he first visits this charming region. He feels as if transported by a few hours travel to his native country. These hills produce considerable quantities of wheat, and potatoes of most excellent quality, and in great abundance; and even oats and barley have been tried with success, as have some of the European fruits.

on the outside, figures of pious Brahmins, easily recognized by the sacerdotal thread, were carved in great numbers. The inside was ornamented with the Hindu couch, vases of Ganges water, and flowers of the lotos, very well executed. In this temple it was plain there had been several images, as the pedestals on which they had stood still remained. In several of the small temples there were still some images, though most of them had been pillaged; and it was indeed evident, that every temple had been either the fane of a god, or the shrine of a devotee. In one of them was the complete figure of a Brahmin in a posture of devotion, so well executed, and calling so forcibly to the remembrance of my Hindu companion his native country, that he did not hesitate, with much reverence, to make the customary obeisance to it.

‘Among the other ruins there is a group of large temples, occupying a space of no determinate figure. One of these still contains an entire figure of Bawani,—and another, one of Ganesa. At some distance from this, there is another ruin, which had more the appearance of a dwelling-house than a temple. It is of a long shape; consists of two stories; has several windows; and is divided into three apartments. On this building there are sculptured many Hindu figures in relief, of much larger size, and better workmanship, than those of any of the other ruins.

‘About the distance of a mile and a half from the thousand temples, there are the ruins of a group of buildings, of a similar description with these, though in a state of much greater dilapidation. Close by them is an oblong square slab of granite, about seven feet long and three feet broad. The whole of one face of this stone is covered with an inscription, the character of which appeared distinct and entire, except in one place, where a large splinter has been broken off the face of the stone, which was itself broken in two. The character is evidently the common Devanagari; and my Hindu guide, though but an indifferent scholar, could read several parts of it. From his account, I have reason to believe that the inscription contains no historic information of importance. He described it as containing some legend relative to Arjun, one of the heroes of the Mahabharat.

‘I inquired in the neighbourhood for more inscriptions of the same kind, and was referred to a village near at hand. Here I discovered part of a stone, containing an inscription, about a foot and a half square; but the characters were far more defaced than those of the last, nor could my Brahman even determine the character in which it was written.

‘Having viewed all that was to be seen of the Hindu ruins, I ascended the range of mountains close by, and after travelling about three miles, reached the ruins of a Javanese craton, (or palace), apparently connected with the religious ruins below. Like these, it had been built of hewn granite, and the stones cut and fashioned in a similar style. In the ruins of the palaces of Mataram, Pleret, and Carto Suro, which I have seen, nothing of this kind of architecture is observable. These consisted of brick and mortar; and, though comparatively modern, are already in a state of great dilapidation. The Javanese ascribe the building of the palace whose ruins I now visited, to a prince whom they call Boko, but of whose history they are unable to give any account whatever. It is worthy of remark, that the plan of this palace, as well as that of every other ruinous one in the island, is exactly similar to that of the modern palaces of the Javanese princes, which are very peculiar, and adapted to the strange ceremonials of a Javanese court. The accomplishment of such undertakings as the buildings now mentioned, surely does not belong to a barbarous people. Without the persevering application of both labour and art, works of such magnitude could never have been brought to a successful termination; and we are therefore fully warranted in ascribing power, wealth, and skill in no ordinary degree, to the people among whom they were accomplished. We find that the stones, all of hewn granite, are admirably well cut and polished, and laid upon each other with great skill and nicety. No mortar has been made use of; but instead of it, the lower side of each stone has a prominence which fits accurately into a groove in the upper surface of the one underneath it, by which contrivance the stones are accurately preserved in their situations. The roofs of the temples are all, like the rest of the building, of hewn granite; and it is in the construction of these that the greatest skill has been displayed. From the excellence of the workmanship, these buildings would appear, at first sight, calculated for long duration; but I am convinced that, from their present state of dilapidation, we cannot safely argue for them any extraordinary antiquity; for, such is the rapidity and vigour of vegetation

in these climates, that, in no long course of years, large trees are found to grow up, and insinuating their roots and branches into the walls, contribute to bring on a rapid decay in the firmest buildings, when they are neglected. Such a process as this was evident in all the temples of Brambanan; nor was there any thing in the nature of the buildings calculated to resist this species of dilapidation. Every thing regarding the origin of the buildings at Brambanan is wrapt in great obscurity. The fabulous accounts of the Javanese ascribe them to a person celebrated in their romances, whom they name the Bāndūng; whose magic skill is said to have created them in a single night. It is unnecessary to dwell upon these puerilities.

‘While musing among the ruins upon this subject, and making my inquiries among the people of the neighbourhood, an old man, struck with the earnestness of my manner, addressed me, and said that in his possession was a manuscript which gave an account of all those things which so deeply excited my curiosity. I requested him to bring it, which he did without hesitation. So well aware of the usual nature of these performances, I was not over sanguine in my expectations of receiving that satisfaction which the old man promised me. The manuscript, however, proved an acquisition of more value than I could reasonably have expected. It was a chronological table of some important events in Javanese history; the accuracy of some of which being matter of notoriety, would seem to induce a belief that the date ascribed to others was not asserted without foundation. The date of the building of the thousand temples is here stated to be 1188 of the Javanese era.\* The moderate antiquity of this date, which, however, appears sufficiently distant to account for the present state of ruin in which we find the temples, is favourable to the accuracy of the chronology. The old man could give no account of the history of his manuscript. It had been transmitted, he said, to him, from his father and grandfather; and farther he could tell nothing about it. After much inquiry among the natives, I have been able to discover no similar performance; but imagine, notwithstanding, that some more bulky work, of which this is an abstract, must exist.

‘There are one or two curious particulars connected with Brambanan, which I must not omit to mention.—Of these the most remarkable is the name of the place itself, which appears to me strikingly illustrative of the history of the ruins. A Brahman, in Javanese, is called Bromono. It is a rule of Javanese grammar, that, by affixing to names the particle *an*, a noun is formed, expressing the house or possession of an individual, or the particular residence or quarter of a people. Thus, we have from *Prangwedono*, *Prangwedanan*, the house, and also the possession, of the Prince Prangwedono;—from *Sūsūnan*, *Sūsūnanan*, the territories of the Emperor;—from *Chino*, *Chinan* or *Pachinan*, the quarter of the Chinese. It is in this manner that the word Brambanan is formed from *Bromo*, except the letter *b*, which seems inserted to obviate the hiatus that would otherwise result from the number of vowels, and which is a common practice with the Javanese. The real meaning of *Brambanan*, or *Brambanan*, for they are indifferently written, seems then to be the place of Brahmins; a distinction which it seems to me would not have been made, had Brahmins and their religion been universal over the island. Another observation of consequence is, that besides the remains of the temples, there are others of a different description, such as mounds of earth, heaps of stones, and the rubbish of buildings, which would seem to indicate that Brambanan had once been the site of no inconsiderable city. The extent of the ruins, and the art displayed in the buildings, so much superior to that of the present race of inhabitants, are calculated to excite many reflections.

‘If the period of these buildings be not very remote, while yet the art by which they were constructed has been long lost, the most natural supposition is that they were executed by foreign artists, or by a few natives instructed by these for this particular purpose. The artists we may suppose to have accompanied a considerable colony of Hindus, who receiving the protection of some powerful and superstitious native prince, were enabled, by his aid, to accomplish so considerable an undertaking. It seems also not unreasonable to suppose, that buildings of such extent were the work of time, and not of a single effort. The success and establishment of the first adventurers, would pave the way for others; and, by time, and long established influence, they might in the end be enabled to accomplish undertakings of great magnitude.

‘That the Javanese are indebted to the

\* The present year, 1813, is the 1740 of the Javanese.



Hindus for many improvements, appears evident from a variety of facts. At Brambanan there is a singular illustration of it. The neighbourhood, to the extent of 20 miles, is cultivated with cotton, which is here produced in greater abundance, and of better quality than in any other part of the island. In fact, the village of Brambanan is the first, and indeed almost the only mart in the island for this valuable commodity. The plant is the same annual shrub cultivated in India; and it is remarkable that, notwithstanding the usual copiousness of the Javanese language, the Indian name (Kapas) is the only one known to it in this instance. There seems no doubt, therefore, that the Javanese were indebted to the founders of Brambanan for this commodity, and probably for the useful art to which an acquaintance with the plant must have given rise.\*

The early civilization of the Javanese appears to us strongly illustrated by their possession of an era, and a methodical division of time. The present year is the one thousand seven hundred and fortieth of the Javanese era (*Sangkolo*). From what it is calculated, we have not been able to ascertain; but it seems probable that it is of Indian origin, now perhaps a good deal altered by the adoption of the Mahomedan or lunar, instead of the solar year. This supposition gains strength from our knowledge of the existence of the Hindu names for the days of the week, which though obsolete, are universally known to the learned Javanese. It is a remarkable circumstance, and a proof of their imperfect conversion, that the Javanese are the only Mahomedans who have not adopted the era of the flight of Mahomed, considered among the professors of Islam as an indispensable article of their faith. The era of Javanese story, of which the chronology is tolerably ascertained, goes at least 600 years back. The present *Sisūnan* or Emperor of Java, who passed for the lineal descendant of the first monarch, is the 56th of human birth who has sat on the throne. Allowing 20 years for each reign the aggregate would be 1120 years, a period more than sufficient to account for the advances they have made in civilization. Previous to the reign of that dynasty, was the reign of their Gods or *Dewatas*, among whom one is not a little surprised to see at the first glance the Patriarch Adam followed by his son Seth. In the same list we meet the persons of the Hindu triad; and following those, certain personages whom we may conjecture to have been the deities worshipped by the Javanese before they embraced either the Mahomedan or Hindu religions. From all this, what can be inferred but the gross ignorance and credulity of the people, and the excessive veneration with which they view royalty? They are incapable of comprehending any being greater than a king; and accordingly place the gods, priests, and patriarchs of all the religions they have successively professed, confusedly in the list of their sovereigns.

Upon the whole, we are, for our own part, inclined to the opinion, that the Hindu religion was not introduced into Java by conquest, but by the slow and gradual progress of conversion; that it never was the universal religion of the people; and that, even in those situations where it did prevail, it was not established under those peculiar forms, and did not give rise to those civil institutions which attend it in India. The probability, upon the whole, we think, is that previous to their late conversion, they generally professed the religion of Budh, but had among them at the same time seminaries or colleges of Brahmans; a combination which we now know to exist in several other countries. Colleges of Brahmans at this day exist in countries of which Buddhism is the national religion; and Brahmans are there held in high repute for their superior learning and attain-

ments. This fact is vouched, with regard to Ava, by Col. Symes; and we have the verbal testimony of natives to the same effect, with respect to Siam.

The nature of the Sanscrit words which have been introduced into the East insular tongues, and their extraordinary purity, are facts of the utmost importance in this inquiry, and tend materially to clear up the obscurity in which the subject is otherwise involved. We cannot agree with Mr. Marsden, that the subjugation of those countries by some ancient Hindu power is to be inferred from these facts. That the Sanscrit has not been introduced into these languages through the channel of any living Indian dialect, but from the pure fountain of that tongue itself, seems clearly established. But then, if we adopt Mr. Marsden's conclusion, we must suppose the language of his Hindu conquerors to have been pure Sanscrit. Now, such is the antiquity of this language, that neither history nor tradition have preserved any account of a people of whom it was the living tongue. To adopt the notion of conquest, would therefore be to place the date of the intercourse between India and the Eastern Islands beyond the reach of history and probability,—to ascribe the conquest to a people whose very existence cannot be proved. Considering all these circumstances, therefore, and not forgetting that the doctrines of Brahma are radically averse to conquest, we shall find it much more easy to account for the introduction of Indian manners, by ascribing it to the slow and gradual effects of religious conversion, and the influence of a civilized and a crafty priesthood, who had it in their power to recommend themselves, by conferring the benefit of arts and improvements upon an ignorant, simple, and credulous people.

Supposing, then, that a foreign priesthood had introduced the sacred language of India with the religion and arts of that country, it may be asked how that sacred language happens not to be mixed with the native dialect of the people who introduced it? The answer, we conceive, is not difficult. The first step to be taken by foreign missionaries on their arrival among a rude people, whom they designed to instruct or overawe, would be, not to teach them their own ordinary language, but to acquire theirs. Their own common dialect, in which neither science nor religious instruction is ever conveyed, would never once be referred to in their intercourse with the new converts; who, if instructed at all, would be instructed in those languages sacred to science and religion. In the second generation, as the first comers would probably intermarry with the natives, this national dialect, unless fresh supplies of emigrants continued to arrive, would be almost entirely lost; while the sacred language would continue to be that of science and religion. It would be from this source that names would be derived for new things and ideas; and the caprice of fashion, with the influence of religious domination, would conduce to propagate and extend its authority. The probability of this mode of procedure may be illustrated by supposing that the Persians, and not the Arabs, had propagated the religion of Mahomed in Java.\* In this case, would their instructions have been conveyed in the Persian or Arabian language? certainly in Arabic; and if the number of newcomers

\* We are surprised to find Mr. Marsden, whose information is usually so accurate, unacquainted with the sect of Mahomedanism to which the Malays belong. In place of being followers of *Ali*, as Mr. Marsden is inclined to suppose, both they, the Javanese, and all the other East-insular Mahomedans, are Sunites. The Shias are unknown to them but by report; but are held, notwithstanding, in great abhorrence. They are known by the appellation of *Rafri*, or, as they pronounce it, *Raffi*, the Arabic word for a heretic. The orthodox apostle, of whose particular tenets they are observers, is *Shafai*.

was not considerable, which we do not suppose, the Persian language would not once be referred to. We have seen thirty or forty Chinese pupils of a French missionary, all capable of speaking, reading, and even writing Latin, (the language of religion in all Popish countries), without understanding a syllable of French, or any other modern European language.

Mr. Marsden no doubt seems to think, that nothing short of political and long continued domination could have produced the extensive effect which we observe; and his chief argument is drawn from the nature of Sanscrit words which exist in the languages in question; which as he observes, "are not confined to the names of things, but more usually express moral feelings, intellectual qualities, or ideas connected with mythology." As to the ideas connected with mythology, they are already sufficiently explained; and with regard to the names of things, the facts we have already stated as to the extreme copiousness of the Javanese language, seem to us to render it indisputable, that the greater part of them have been adopted out of the mere wantonness or caprice of fashion. Why, for example, should a Sanscrit word (*Surjo*) be used for the sun, when there were already nine Javanese words for the same object?—or why should *Hopolo*, or *Siri*, be imported to express the head, when they had five words of pure Javanese for that purpose before, none of which they ever thought of discarding? The conquest of the country by an army speaking pure Sanscrit, violent as the supposition is, would not bring the proceeding within any ordinary rules; while it is sufficiently evident, that the same caprice, to which we must ultimately refer for its occurrence, might as well have drawn this needless supply from its religious instructors, as from its political rulers. The whole subject, indeed, is well illustrated, by adverting to the facts connected with the late change in the religion of all these tribes. This revolution can hardly be said to have been effected by conquest. A few adventurers, without power or political influence, in a short time gave a new religion to millions; and short as has been the period, and imperfect the conversion, very many Arabic words have been introduced into the Malay by the caprice of fashion, for which they had previously various expressions equally good. Even the Javanese, notwithstanding its native copiousness, has borrowed from the Arabic; and had the connexion been of equally long standing, and the Mahomedans found the Javanese in as rude a state as the Hindus did, we should certainly at this day have found in the Javanese language an influx of Arabic words equal to the Sanscrit.

Though the Javanese, and even the Malays, be possessed of many synonyms for names of things, and are by no means deficient in expressing ordinary feelings and ideas, yet with regard to all abstract ideas they are both very deficient;—as might be expected, with a people who have never attempted any species of speculative reasoning. In the early period, when their intercourse with India began, the Javanese were in a much lower state of society than now; and that they should then have borrowed words but a little abstract in their meaning, will not appear in any way surprising. In rendering into Javanese Hindu books of morals or religion, (such as the *Shasters*, of which they at present possess translations), the idleness of translators, and the want of abstract terms, would encourage the introduction of many words from the sacred text; and these would, in course of time, and as the human mind began to expand and acquire new ideas, receive general currency, and be ultimately ingrafted upon the language.